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MANDATE WORK UNITING RACES IN THE PACIFIC

Maoris, Rarotongans, Samoans, Roused to Strive for Civilization

LEAGUE INFLUENCES
LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

Indenture System Abolished—
Natives and Europeans Are
Equal Before Law

By SYDNEY GREENBIE

There are certain activities of the League of Nations to see which, one must get as far away from European politics as possible, and as far away from big nations also. For, while there seems to be greater schism in Europe, at the other end of the world races long separated and under that division grown strange to each other, under the guardianship of the League, being slowly reunited.

Everybody seems to have forgotten the mandates of the islands of the Pacific. I was talking the other day with a professor of and a specialist on the League. When I referred to the mandates of the Pacific this professor confessed to have paid no attention to them at all. They are so remote. Now, while it is true that the League of Nations does little more for Samoa, New Guinea, and the Marshall Islands than to receive annual reports from New Zealand, Australia and Japan, the mandates, in the case of New Zealand at any rate, are bringing about some very interesting results, not the least important being the reporting itself.

Here is an example. The United States many years ago stepped in and took hold of Pago Pago, Samoa, and has never had to account to anyone for its management. As a result the New York Times is now running a series of articles under the heading, "Our Despotism in American Samoa." The truth or falsity of this charge is not for me to discuss here. But no one could possibly read the report of New Zealand to the League of Nations on what was former German Samoa without seeing that there is no tendency to despotism there.

A Knotty Problem
These far-off islands had been kidnapped, so to speak, about 35 years ago. The World War, with its promises to small nations, left a knotty problem as to what should be done with the islands. The British regarded them as fair spoils. Conquerors are usually touchy about their acquisitions. Had these people any nationality? Evidently not. So the term mandate was devised whereby the powers could acquire territory without taking possession of it, and report to the League of Nations on its management.

Whether by accident or design, the distribution of these islands has left no great breach in these groups. On the contrary, the Polynesian races have been brought closer to each other, and under the kindly hand of New Zealand, are being quite rehabilitated, affording an example of international wisdom that might well be studied. It is not an abstract problem, but a human one. It deals with the relation of peoples so far apart in culture that one three generations ago were cannibals, while the other has for years been famed for the most advanced form of government in the world.

Now we have heard of the League as a super-state of imperialism imposing its will upon weaker nations; of the British Commonwealth of Nations and all that. But we have heard nothing of the growing up, under the wings of that small dominion of New Zealand, with only 1,300,000 white people, of this little sub-state of Polynesian peoples.

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SOVIET PAPERS DISCUSS PACT

First Comments Appear in
Press on Russo-German
Treaty Negotiations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MOSCOW, April 23.—The Soviet-German negotiations looking to the conclusion of an agreement between the two countries providing mutual guarantees for nonaggression and abstention from the participation of one country in combinations directed against the other are now approaching a successful conclusion, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is reliably informed.

The negotiations have continued over a considerable period, and were originally surrounded by the strictest secrecy, but an official statement definitely explaining the situation will presumably be issued here in the near future.

The Soviet press prints the first comments on the negotiations today. Ivestia declares that the sensation aroused in French and English circles is unjustified by the terms of the treaty, which "merely proposes that Russia and Germany agree not to attack or participate in hostile combinations against each other, and draws the conclusion that 'not only we but Germany and other countries where the Locarno masquerade prevails will see that Locarno, according to the intentions of its authors, was directed against the Soviet Union.'"

Other Soviet press comments emphasize the fact that the Soviet Government cannot agree to any clause in the treaty which would limit Germany's neutrality obligations to cases where anti-Soviet movements of other powers were caused by self-defense, declaring that any anti-Soviet movement will close itself as a measure of self-defense.

The Workers' Gazette characterizes the proposed treaty as a "big blow against the guaranty pact."

Germany Give Assurances

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 23.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, replying to Arthur Ponsonby in Parliament yesterday, said he understood the proposed treaty between Germany and Soviet Russia had not been concluded, and he had not seen the text of any articles. But the German Government had given assurances that the treaty would contain nothing in conflict with the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Locarno agreement and, accepting those assurances, he saw no reason to take exception to it.

NEW MEXICAN SENATOR TO RETAIN HIS SEAT

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—The Senate Elections Committee has agreed unanimously to throw out the election contest brought against Sam G. Bratton (D), Senator from New Mexico, by Holm O. Bursum (R), former Senator.

The committee reached its decision after hearing arguments by Senator Bratton and by counsel for Mr. Bursum. Written briefs also have been filed. Mr. Bursum making numerous charges of election irregularities and Mr. Bratton denying them. The committee held that the evidence did not prove a single count brought against the incumbent.

ITALY AND BESSARABIA

By Special Cable

ROME, April 23.—The Rumanian Government has made a new request to Italy to ratify the protocol assigning Bessarabia to Rumania, which has already been ratified by France and Great Britain. Italy, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands, has refused to give the desired ratification, saying that since it had recognized the Soviet and entered upon formal diplomatic relations, it could not do an act which the Soviet would regard as offensive.

Greeting Tendered D. A. R. Youngsters

Mrs. Coolidge Welcomes Delegates of Children of the American Revolution

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Among the social activities of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the reception tendered at the White House to the delegates of the Children of the American Revolution was of unusual interest. For more than an hour Mrs. Coolidge entertained the youngsters, who were presented by Mrs. Josiah A. van Orsdel of Washington.

Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau of Greenwich, Conn., became the president-general of the Daughters of American Revolution with the casting of the first ballot in the triennial election.

Mrs. Brosseau was the only candidate for the office. Mrs. Charles W. Nash of New York having withdrawn in the interest of harmony.

It was the least spectacular election the organization has held in several years. Mrs. Brosseau, who took into office with her a staff of department heads, succeeds Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook of Pennsylvania, who was not a candidate for another term.

AMERICAN FIRM TO
OPEN RUBBER FACTORY
IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

THE HAGUE (via Mail to London), April 23.—A report from Java says that the Firestone Rubber Company of the United States plans to start a factory for converting native rubber into the standard product in one of the centers of the Dutch East Indian rubber plantations, either Palembang, Sumatra, or Bandjermasin, Borneo.

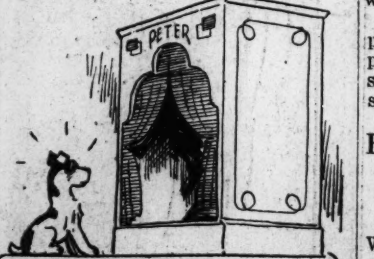
For many years Chinese rubber traders from Singapore have practically monopolized this industrial activity when it yielded large profits. Now when the price of rubber declines to such an extent that it soon will influence the production of the native product, enterprises for combating the Chinese monopoly are contemplated.

The difficulty facing the factory will be getting native planters to deliver raw rubber in a clean condition to qualify for higher grading.

BELGIUM REDUCES SERVICE

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, April 23.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the Government's project to reduce military service from 12 to 10 months for infantry and from 13 to 12 months for cavalry and artillery. The Government would not hear of any amendments, and the Socialists withdrew their proposition for reducing the service to six months, thus giving the Government a majority. The Communists then brought forward an amendment which was rejected by 87 to 16.



Talk About
Dog Houses!

SOMEONE wished off a fox terrier on B. F. (Don't say you don't remember B. F.) Well, in his delicious manner he confides how he measured the little rascal and arranged private sleeping quarters for him. Yes, there's many a chuckle in Peter's Private Box

Tomorrow's
MONITOR
Editorial Page

FRENCH SUBMIT NEW DEBT OFFER TO AMERICANS

M. Berenger Hands Fresh
Terms to the Debt-Funding
Commission

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—France today submitted a new offer for the settlement of its \$4,000,000,000 war debt. The proposition was taken under advisement by the American Debt Funding Commission until tomorrow when it again will meet. The French Ambassador, Henry Berenger, to whom full power has been given by France to negotiate with this country, appeared before the commission to present the French offer.

He was before the commission less than 30 minutes. His statement was made entirely in French and he left with the commission English translations of the complicated new settlement proposed. The ground-work for the offer had been carefully canvassed in recent conferences between the Ambassador and the Finance Secretary, Andrew W. Mellon, and it was indicated that the commission would not be long in making its decision.

The formal opening of the new negotiations was in marked contrast to the sessions held last summer when the then Minister, Joseph Caillaux, headed the French mission to this country. The usual formalities were dispensed with. M. Berenger arrived promptly at the meeting hour, and after a brief introduction began the presentation of his country's offer. He was accompanied by attachés of his embassy.

Having been a member of the Caillaux mission, the ambassador is thoroughly familiar with the debt situation and is known personally to members of the American commission.

French Are Objecting
to Terms Offered
for Debt Funding

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 23.—Mingled sentiments are provoked by the supposed imminence of the Franco-American debt settlement. While the French would welcome the success of the negotiations, it is doubted whether matters are quite as far advanced as represented. There is a feeling that to rush an agreement because the immediate financial position is difficult may be sacrificing the future to the present. The French indeed improve if a debt accord is completed, but the payments will last over three generations.

The actual terms are criticized in almost all quarters. Particularly is attention directed to the absence of the safeguarding clause on which French opinion has always been insistent, and the substitution of the vaguer promises of revision, if France's capacity of payment changes, or is not found satisfactory. However it would seem that the Government is prepared to reach a conclusion at all costs and Henry Berenger, Ambassador at Washington, has received final instructions.

M. Berenger Has Free Hand

He has been given such a free hand that it can hardly be repudiated whatever view France takes subsequently. M. Berenger, even when a member of the Caillaux mission, was not a determined partisan of the safeguarding clause if it threatened to wreck the settlement. But Raoul Peret, Minister of Finance, expressed himself strongly in favor of such a clause and the other ministers shared his opinion. Most newspapers regret that full assurances are not given on this point, as some of them are frankly hostile to M. Berenger, whose choice as ambassador is blamed.

Last attempt is to be made to obtain a compromise which will give France benefits not dissimilar from those in the formal text originally suggested. It is remarked that there is already proceeding a campaign in America and England for the reduction of German reparations payments, and it is obvious that if the Dawes plan is not fulfilled, France's resources will thereby be reduced.

Inadvisability of Delay

Sensors and deputies seem frankly unfavorable to what is being done, but since they are conscious that further delay is inadvisable from the viewpoint of French finances, it is not likely that opposition will declare

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Doubling of Audubon Road Compels Removal of Willows

Protests of Citizens Draw Answer From Landscape Architect Who Designed Plan

Elimination of the curves and angles in Audubon Road from Richardson Bridge to Queensborough Street, near Boylston and Ipswich, has sacrificed some score or more of venerable and graceful willows and brought a consequent protest from residents in the Fenway.

The "double-barrelling" of the popular Fenway Road as the Department officials term the construction of two traffic routes separated by a grass and tree reservation, is the project that requires the taking away of the drooping trees that have so long afforded comfort to thousands.

"No one regretted more than I the necessity to do away with the old willows," said Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect who planned the great Fenway improvement now in course of construction. "But, as I see it, it is the law of progress and there will be more flowers and more trees in the Fenway Park within a comparatively few years than there ever were."

Meets Needs of Traffic
"Traffic demands, irresistible and growing, made the change necessary," and when the double highway is completed and the trees and flowers are growing, as I see them in the future, I feel certain that the wisdom of the plan will be apparent to all. The entire improvement is to be made last year, and of this very fact the public and the Fenway reservation dedicated to the beauties of nature."

Mr. Shurtleff, in his report to the Park Department on "Future Parks, Playgrounds and Parkways of Boston" last year, said of this very fact: "Whether we relish it or not, the requirements of motor vehicle traffic for widening, straightening and double-barrelling of the roadways. While this is some times at the expense of some ground, almost invariably plans are made for new grass areas, trees and shrubbery. Initial widenings and straightenings have become necessary on account of the greater width and speed of motor vehicles, and are less independently of the volume of traffic. Subsequently widenings will probably be required to accommodate volume."

That the park department deemed last fall to be a situation at hand, for the contract was advertised and let to J. C. Coleman for about \$155,000 for the Audubon Road improvement. It is the plan to extend this work to the Fensbridge near Simmons College next year.

Regard for Ancient Trees

Indicative of the sentiment of so many people toward stately and ancient trees who think of the time it takes to grow a robust tree, is the following letter from Miss M. Louise Baum of 15 Audubon Road:

"Those people who live in the Fenway district are very much disturbed to hear that the new plans for broadening Audubon Road, along the river, opposite the new Fire Alarm House, will mean the destruction of all the trees, to say nothing of paving the open spaces, which have been green with grass or gay with wild growths, goldenrod or blue chickory and the like. In other words, the beauty and spaciousness which a park is supposed to allow to the people is all to be given up for the sake of the automobile public, who live out of town and choose this path to the city."

"When the Fire House was put up, the playground of the children was sacrificed. Possibly the fire house was needed. But down came the fine old willows beside the pond, where the baby carriages used to be, and mothers used to sit with the children all day long. I should say that since I came to live in this district, eight years ago, fully one-quarter of the area which then was improved or rough pavement has been, or is about to be, covered with asphalt."

"I believe that the old rule which forbade automobiles in the parks was a right rule, since the city parks are used by automobiles only for the convenience of their way to the real outdoors. Then to make over the city playgrounds to the automobiles is an utterly selfish infringement on the rights of the flat dwellers—for the cars are plenty of us who do not own motor cars, and plenty of children at all times who need the advantage of this playground. To say nothing of the inhumanity of cutting down dozens of trees, young and old, that certainly have a right to live in the park which was pro-

vided for them. It would be quite convenient, for example, to continue Commonwealth Avenue straight down to Tremont Street. But there is sentiment about the Garden and Common which protects them."

"Why can't there be a similar public sentiment and spirit of kindness about the Fens?"

STATE MAY BUY EL STRUCTURES

Commission to Make an
Investigation Approved
by the House

Under the terms of a resolution passed to be engrossed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives today, a special unpaid commission will investigate the possibility of purchase by the State of Boston Elevated Railway structures, and leasing them to the road, with the eventual purpose of replacing them with subways.

The resolution was introduced by Luke D. Mullen, Representative from Charlestown, and carries with it an expenditure of \$1500 in obtaining evidence, maps and figures. Under its terms the investigation will be carried out by a group headed by the chairman of the Boston Transit Commission.

It is expected that if the provisions of the resolution were put into effect, one method of supplying the needs of the road for new capital would be provided.

The House refused to refer to the next annual session a bill taking registration fees of motor vehicles from the convertible passenger type from classification with trucks, and gave the bill its first reading.

A bill doubling the fees from \$1 to \$2 received from public entertainments held on Sundays, after debate, by a vote of 85 to 6.

CIVIC FEDERATION SEEKS NEW VOTERS

Plans Conferences in 500
Cities to Get Out Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Department on Political Education of the National Civic Federation is undertaking extensive plans for getting out the vote at the next election. These plans, it was announced at a luncheon of the executive committee of the federation just held at the Lawyers' Club, include the calling of conferences in the 500 cities having more than 15,000 population each to which representatives of every organization devoted to public betterment, patriotic, political, religious, social, civic, educational, labor commercial and professional, will be invited.

The national Americanism Commission of the American Legion, co-operating with the Department on Political Education, has placed at its disposal the 11,000 Legion posts to aid in carrying out this educational work.

The Federation is working on a plan for education of junior voters in practical citizenship in an effort to awaken the zeal and enthusiasm of the 3,000,000 high school boys and girls of the country to patriotic endeavor.

WORLD'S NATIONS SEEK NEW USE FOR CHLORINE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 23.—Seeking new uses for an overproduction of chlorine in the world was the subject of a discussion at the annual convention here of the American Electro-Chemical Society, a symposium on that gas being one of the main features of the meeting. Japan contributed four papers to the conference.

The convention took on the aspect of an international meeting with representatives of many other nations, widely separated in distance but close in mutual objectives, in this research. Visits to industrial plants here were made by the convention delegates.

DRY HEAD SURE OF VICTORY, HE TELLS HEARERS

Mr. Andrews Reviews Ob-
jects Attained by His
Department to Date

SEES BRIGHT OUTLOOK
LOOMING FOR NATION

Mayor of Chicago Hopes Some
Way Will Be Found to Take
Liquor Out of Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Drys placed Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, on the witness stand before the special Senate committee for presentation of the administration of his bureau. The purpose of his testimony was to show that the law is being, and can be, enforced.

The expiration of the morning session and the recessing for the day by the committee interrupted Mr. Andrews' recital. He will resume at the next sitting.

William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, consumed most of the morning by a continuation of his testimony begun the day before. He expressed a fervid hope that "some way and somehow" the "liquor question" might be eradicated as a determining factor in governmental administration. He frankly admitted that there were judges in Chicago who did not enforce the law. He exempted their conduct as human frailty.

"They dare not enforce this law if they would serve more than one term," the witness exclaimed.

Mayor Dever offered no solution. He declared that the enactment of a solution was impossible at this time. He urged an impartial inquiry by a body of disinterested individuals who would examine the problem and attempt to evolve a remedy. "Won't that report be attacked by one side or the other as partisan against them?" J. W. Harrell (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, chairman, asked.

"Yes, I suppose it would," Mr. Dever replied.

The city executive told the committee that crime of all kinds was decreasing in Chicago, adding, "and our good friends, the prohibitionists, can take the credit for that if they want to."

Outlines His Difficulties

"I came here on this job a year ago," said Mr. Andrews, "and have given all my thought and attention to the problem. I want to lay before you the conditions of enforcement as we see it. We have made many changes, many of them radical. Our program is not completed and won't be until Congress approves the changes and improvements we have asked for."

"I feel sure that within a short time the treaty now having effected on the law with Canada will enable us to stop smuggling of liquors from Canada."

"We have greatly changed and improved the personnel of our enforcing personnel. It takes time to obtain the right men and their understanding of what is desired by the executive. But we are improving constantly."

"We are now coping with the problem of controlling the manufacture of industrial alcohol. That is our most serious problem."

"Our next problem is co-ordinating all the enforcing agencies, Coast Guard, Border Guard and Federal agents. We practically destroyed 'Rum Row.' We drove hundreds of operators, especially large ones, from the business. I feel we will be as successful in stopping smuggling on the sea as we will be in stopping it elsewhere."

"We are curtailing the granting of permits for sacramental wine and have reduced them by 50 per cent."

"We have regulated the allowance of medicinal whiskey and materially reduced its sale."

"We have organized a special alcohol and brewery squad for the control of these products."

Mayor Dever Testifies

"I am here to vindicate the city of Chicago," Mayor Dever said on resuming his testimony. "This great city has been maligned by citizens of Chicago who have sought from page publicity. So I have come here to defend my city."

"The Chicago newspapers, in great headlines, have told people of Chicago that the United States district attorney had attacked the city administration. I read that Mr. Olson said that the Mayor of Chicago was the only official who had co-operated with him. He said that while I was an honest man and trying to do my best, I was a creature of a political machine who was opposing him."

"The leader of this machine to whom he refers came to me when I was elected Mayor and said to me, 'Mr. Mayor, however it may be harmful to us, you have to clean up Chicago,' and I have tried to do my best."

"Mr. Olson's statement comes too late. This soft peddling is a by-product of the Volstead Act. He has gotten national publicity from his statement before this committee, attacking us, while his declaration gets only a limited publication. What he said here was broadcasted over the country. This declaration this morning is only given a few lines."

Drove Vice From Chicago

"We have driven vice and crime out of Chicago. They have gone to neighboring communities where we have no jurisdiction. For the first time in the history of Chicago there are no known vice resorts in the city. Mr. Olson said the federal authorities drove them out. He did not

Ancient Trees to Yield Way for Boulevard



Removing Willows on Audubon Road Where It Is Being Widened, Near Boylston Street.

drive them out. I and my chief of police ran them out of the city. "When I speak of law enforcement, I mean by applying pressure to obtain respect for the law, not about the desirability of the law, but respect for it."

"Mr. Olson complains of the conduct of certain judges, publically and privately. Men are only human. We must when we ask men to judge the laws, take into consideration the fact that judges are human."

"If we enforce laws against the will of the community, we can only force it down the throats of the people. How can we ask judges to assist in enforcing laws that the people object to and don't want enforced?"

The Political Side

"Members of our City Council are elected as to their views on the Volstead law. Regardless as to how able, how distinguished his service, if his views are contrary to the sentiment of his ward on the liquor question he will be replaced."

"The result is a deterioration in the personnel of our public service. We require in Chicago the ablest men, yet we have to deal with men today who forced their way into public life by taking positions one way or the other on this liquor question. Therefore I feel that this committee must consider that matter and deal with it. I am hoping for the day to come when we can deal with other matters, have the leisure to consider them properly, and get rid of it and its annoyance."

"In spite of the crying need of all the other matters of good government I find myself continually immersed in this controversy day and night. I am continually bothered and provoked by this problem, my time and attention taken up by it."

"Statistics are so unreliable, I hesitate to use them. They can be used for all sides. So I say in giving you these, that you use them with caution."

"There are no figures in Illinois on drunkenness. The other day I read that there were 92,000 arrests."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the Boston Christian Science Church, 1000 Washington St., 8 p. m.

Play by students of German at Boston University, "Der Unglückliche Thomas," Jacob Slesinger Hall, 8 p. m.

Comedy by Boston University Spanish Club, "La Media Naranja," College of Practical Arts, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Army and Navy Club, Hotel Bellevue, 8 p. m.

Musical Jordan Hall—Clarita Sanchez, 8:15.

Theaters Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Copley—"Andrew Takes a Wife," 8:15.

Hollis—"Seven Years," 8:15.

Kelth—"Vandeville," 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Husband in 'The Judge's Husband,'" 8:20.

Reptory—"The Wild Duck," 8:15.

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 8:15, 8:15.

Colonial—"Ben Hur," 8:15, 8:15.

Admission by Dr. William E. Wickenden, director for the Promotion of Engineering Education, New York City, Twentieth Century Club, 8 p. m.

Conference for superintendents of gardens headed by Henry Corvonn, 8 p. m.

Conference for superintendents of horticulture, 8 p. m.

Lowthrop School of Landscape Architecture for Women at Grafton, 8 p. m.

Hall, 8 p. m.

Ballet, "Hearts and Flowers," and play, "Helen and the White Peacock," by children of North Bennet Street Industrial School, 8 p. m.

Play, story of Dante and Beatrice, "The Salvation," Women's City Club, 8 p. m.

at Boston, Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street, 8:20.

Lecture, "Some Contemporary British Poets," by Elmore Carr, master in the Middlesex School, 8 p. m.

Motion pictures, "Hotel Vendôme," "Trail Riders of the Rockies," by Col. Philip Moore, Boston City Club, 8 p. m.

Motion pictures for benefit of Radcliffe College Endowment Fund, Exeter Street Theater, 8:15.

Twelfth general spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members of the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, continues through May 29.

Musical Boston Opera House—"Madama Butterfly," 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Winifred Young, Cornish and Lynnwood Farnam, 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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If You Like DICKENS, and FINE CANDY—Try

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137 Harvard Avenue ALLSTON

76 Munroe Street LYNN

256 Essex Street SALEM

250 Cabot Street BEVERLY

6 High Street, Danvers

Who was "Johnny Appleseed"?
How does Cy Halverson make pocket money?
How does a superintendent apply baseball to his school system?
What is the latest treasure yielded by the Roman Forum?
What would be the duties of a crown defender in Canadian courts?
What new type of education is developing in Geneva?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

In Chicago. I don't know where these figures came from. Drunkenness is not an offense in Chicago or Illinois. Those figures, wherever they came from, are utterly worthless. There may be such figures for arrests for disorderly conduct. But that offense is the dragnet for all arrests. It is so easy to lead one into error with the figures presented here by both sides.

"Here, however, are some records from the Police Department. The number of arrests of drunken auto drivers in 1925 was 1622 and in 1918 only 222. But even these figures are questionable, because of the great increase in the number of automobiles."

Need Patient, Courageous Study
"You ask what I would suggest or recommend to relieve me of this problem—there is but one answer. What we need is patient, courageous, intelligent study of the whole problem. No man can come here and say this is the solution or that is a panacea. Who can say this or that should be done? Some say the law should be modified, some that it be repealed, that the Canadian system be adopted. I would not undertake to tell you what should or should not be done."

"No man is big enough or well enough informed to say that the solution is. There are certain people who view drunkenness as the greatest slavery since the abolishment of slavery by Lincoln. There is on the other side a great body of people who believe that these prohibition laws are seriously violating their personal liberty and view those advocating prohibition as disagreeable fanatics."

"It has been said by prohibitionists, and I think quite fully, that prohibition has done much for the home, for the laborer, for the wives and children. It is said on the other side that these laws have brought bootlegging and moonshining into the homes. Both sides have much to support their arguments on."

Need Disinterested Judge
"Who shall say either side is wrong? The trouble is that neither side will admit the truth on the other side. What is needed is an organization not connected, or associated, with either side, who will make a study and examination of the problem and report and recommend on it."

"Won't that organization when it has reported be charged by one side or the other with being against them?" asked Mr. Harrell.

"Yes, knowing human nature as we do, I suppose they would be so accused. But there is a need for such an impartial, fair examination of the problem. I can't offer any solution, no man can. It's a great, difficult human problem that should be turned over to those people who have given their lives to the examination of social and economic problems for examination."

"I would like to be of aid to this Senate committee, before whom I talk. Men go in and out of office in Chicago on the position they take on this question regardless of how able they are."

Can't Enforce Unwanted Law
"We can't have laws enforced in Chicago or any other city which the people won't accept. Laws they don't want. Good government demands a solution of this problem. It must be gotten out of the way so that laws may be enforced and men chosen to office who will be elected not because they are wet or dry, but because they are good men or not good men, able or not able."

"I don't know what you ought to do, but you ought to do something. You must do something. I ask you to do something, to get under way something that will put the statute books a solution of the problem."

"What about the search and seizure law?" asked Senator Reed.

"I am against this law which is the greatest violation of the Anglo-Saxon right of sanctity of the home,"

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Who was "Johnny Appleseed"?
How does Cy Halverson make pocket money?
How does a superintendent apply baseball to his school system?
What is the latest treasure yielded by the Roman Forum?
What would be the duties of a crown defender in Canadian courts?
What new type of education is developing in Geneva?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

In Chicago. I don't know where these figures came from. Drunkenness is not an offense in Chicago or Illinois. Those figures, wherever they came from, are utterly worthless. There may be such figures for arrests for disorderly conduct. But that offense is the dragnet for all arrests. It is so easy to lead one into error with the figures presented here by both sides.

"Here, however, are some records from the Police Department. The number of arrests of drunken auto drivers in 1925 was 1622 and in 1918 only 222. But even these figures are questionable, because of the great increase in the number of automobiles."

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guarantee that account will be taken of our capacity for payment, notably the sums we will or will not receive from Germany. We cannot bind ourselves to pay all the costs of the war."

Aristide Briand informed the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate on Wednesday that an agreement "in principle" had been reached between Mr. Mellon and M. Berenger, under which France would pay annuities for 62 years beginning at \$25,000,000 and rising to \$100,000,000.

The "safeguard" clause, under which France would pay only to the extent of its ability in case of default by Germany in reparation payments, would, he said, be abandoned. There has been no confirmation of these terms from Washington, where the American debt funding commission and the French representatives are resuming their negotiations today.

There comes a time when the people won't stand for the use of even legal methods of enforcing laws they disapprove of. Chicago is not a lawless city. Who is there, however, who would expect me to say anything against Chicago whatever the facts may be. There is a steady decrease in crimes in Chicago and our prohibition friends may use this fact to their credit if they wish."

"Do the federal authorities give you the proper co-operation in enforcing the law outside of your municipal boundaries that you drive out of the city?" queried Senator Goff.

"I have no fault to find. We are getting co-operation from them. Every case they are prosecuting we have turned over to them. I have told my police to turn over to Mr. Olson all prosecutions possible and so far as I know he has prosecuted them. I would say I do know he has prosecuted them satisfactorily."

The initiation of members recently elected from the senior class will take place in the Gamma Delta room at the Liberal Arts Building at four o'clock in the afternoon. Dr. Edgar S. Brightman, professor of philosophy and president of the chapter, will preside. A banquet at six o'clock in the library study at the college will follow. At 7 p. m. the meeting will be open to the public.

At the public session, also, the Phi Beta Kappa keys, emblematic of high scholarship, will be presented to the new members.

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BISHOP WARNS MICHIGAN DRYS

Cites Power

REICH SEEKS COMPROMISE

Ex-Royalists' Property and Bond Revaluation Cause Government Concern

BERLIN, April 23.—While the government is still engaged in a hard struggle to ward off the possible effects of a peoples' referendum regarding the revaluation of German ex-royalists' property, by inducing the parties to unite on a compromise bill, one Nationalist leader has caused fresh unrest by demanding a referendum for a 50 per cent revaluation of government bonds, mortgages and other securities. A revaluation on this scale would cost the government at least 800,000,000 marks annually, as compared with 200,000,000 it is now willing to spend. The Chancellor has, therefore, submitted a bill to the Reichstag in which it is stated that revaluation would affect the budget. According to the Constitution a referendum regarding budget questions is only permissible if the president of the Reich has given his assent. While this undoubtedly applies to government bonds, political circles here deny that the revaluation of mortgages has anything to do with the budget, therefore considerable dissatisfaction exists in the Reichstag regarding the bill.

In the meantime the discussion on a compromise bill for settling the claims of former rulers in the legal committee of the Reichstag caused considerable disturbance in official circles here when one of its sections was rejected because the Social Democrats, who had hitherto abstained, voted against it. This brought the problem which has been troubling the Government for a long time into the limelight, namely, whether it shall turn to the Conservatives of the Social Democrats for support, the bill needing a two-thirds majority. The Conservatives will undoubtedly demand seats in the Cabinet, in compensation for their support, and will change the bill in favor of the former rulers, while many bourgeois persons will support the people's referendum. On the other hand, the German People's Party is against a close co-operation with the Social Democrats. The Government, however, once more trying to dodge the solving of this problem, will probably await the result of the people's referendum before taking active steps regarding the compromise bill.

ACADEMY IN ROME AWARDS FELLOWSHIPS

NEW YORK, April 23 (P)—A total of 105 students for 1925, as against 90 for the preceding year, is shown in the annual report of the American Academy in Rome, just made public. John Russell Pope has been elected trustee to succeed the late S. Breck P. Trowbridge, and Howard Harkness Flagler has been elected to the academy council.

Winners of the \$1250 fellowships for George Frost of the University of Michigan, in architecture; Walter Hefner, Harvard, and Robert L. Sanders, Bush Conservatory, Chicago, in music; Michael J. Mueller, Yale, in painting; Walter Hancock, Pennsylvania Academy, in sculpture; Charles A. Robson, Princeton, and William B. Lawler, University of Pittsburgh, in classical studies.

STEEL INDUSTRY RISE TRACED BY MR. SCHWAB

NEW YORK, April 23 (P)—When Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the first president of the United States Steel Corporation, embarked upon his notable career in the industry in 1873, the corporation's entire production of steel ingots for the year barely exceeded 600,000 tons.

Today Mr. Schwab, presiding at the quarterly meeting of the Bethlehem board, told directors that the corporation's record March output of 610,775 tons almost equaled the year's production of the whole industry at the time of his first connection with it. Mr. Schwab cited the figures to prove that he was justified in believing that the steel industry would never stop going ahead.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL MAKES MAIDEN TRIP

OSLO, April 8 (Special Correspondence).—The Brabant, which is the first foreign-going passenger ship built in Norway, is a Norwegian shipyard, for the Fred. Olsen Line, recently made her maiden trip on the Oslo-Fjord from the Akers Mekaniske Verktøjsfabrik, where she was built. The Brabant is characterized as the most modern ship plying the North Sea, and will be attached to the Oslo-Antwerp route. All her 70 first-class cabins and 30 third-class cabins are engaged for the first trip, which will take place this month.

Fred. Olsen was the first Norwegian shipowner to have his ships installed with motor instead of steam engines. Today the fleet of Norwegian motor-driven ships represents nearly 500,000 tons.

CANADIAN MOTOR SALES WERE \$107,000,000 IN 1925

TORONTO, Ont., April 23 (P)—Representatives of 200 manufacturers of automobiles and of allied industries have decided to present an appeal to the Federal Government asking

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces A Free Lecture on

Christian Science By RICHARD J. DAVIS, C. S., of Chicago, Ill.

Member of the Board of Lecturers of the Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE, 150 N. BAY STREET, BOSTON

Friday Evening, April 23, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

ing that the new reductions in the tariff on imported automobiles be cancelled and that the matter be referred to the newly created tariff advisory board. The appeal suggests that the Government should have removed the excise duties and sales tax on automobiles, instead of increasing the tariff, thereby making automobiles much cheaper without disturbing the industry.

Pointing out that the sales of Canadian-made automobiles in 1925 amounted to \$107,000,000, and that at least 100,000 people are dependent on the industry, the appeal expressed the belief that the tariff reductions will gradually weaken the industry until many plants are extinguished, thereby transferring capital and opportunities for employment to the United States.

'Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men'

World Peace Flag, Designed by Mrs. Emma L. Hosley of Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 23 (Special).—Mrs. Emma L. Hosley of 60 James Street has designed a

world peace flag which she hopes may be adopted in America and other countries for display in the school and various public places as a symbol of the higher patriotism that de-

notes loyalty not only to the national interest but to the cause of humanity and international brotherhood.

The new flag shows 63 bluebirds, one for each nation, all flying toward the upper left hand corner, where the "World Peace" sphere and three stars denominated as "Love," "Justice" and "Freedom" appear in the blue field, where the 48 stars are grouped on "Old Glory."

The designer hopes the time may come when this flag will be adopted as a companion flag to the national colors in the public schools, and in keeping with this she has written a peace song that the pupils may sing:

Wake, happy bluebirds! Proclaim your glad song of peace! Beat upward, on joyous pinions, The heart's desire of all nations, That wars forever shall cease.

Fly, bluebirds, throughout all countries, Proclaim universal peace! Blend love, justice, freedom in song With the nation's love for nation, That wars forever shall cease.

Go, bluebirds, greater love bearing, War-tired world seeks release! The night is for sport; the day is at hand, Oh, bluebirds! make the flag to stand, That wars forever shall cease.

A child, Gladys Bishop of Northampton, was the means of bringing the bluebird to her attention as the appropriate symbol. A Chautauqua fair was being given at Laurel Park, and Mrs. Hosley, as chairman of the committee, went about gathering contributions. From Gladys came an envelope filled with cut-out pictures. When she laid the envelope down on the table, she had rolled a flock of flying bluebirds—and instantly came the thought that these were what she desired to give to her flag the animated symbolism that was needed.

Soon afterward Mrs. Hosley had a silk flag made after the bluebird idea, and sent it to the committee on the Edward Bok peace prize, and a little later she sent another to President Coolidge. Recently the design has been revised and a large number of postal cards have been printed and are being sent to prominent men and women in the hope that some individual or group may be moved to lend the practical support necessary to have the flag manufactured and put into extensive use.

BY NEW YORK COURT

NEW YORK, April 22 (P)—John F. Hyland, who retired as Mayor the day before the expiration of his term, Jan. 1, in order to share in the municipal retirement fund, has been denied a pension from the city by a decision rendered by Supreme Court Justice Prosser.

The ruling applies also to more than 100 former municipal employees who had expected to benefit by the fund.

The court ruled that the act of the municipal assembly in voting the pension to Mr. Hyland was unauthorized and therefore void. Action to restrain the comptroller from paying the pension was brought by William Jay Schieffelin in a taxpayer's suit.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS VISIT RUINS OF AMMAN

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, April 23.—The delegates to the archaeological congress are paying a series of instructive visits to the ancient sites in the vicinity of Jerusalem and encircled the Judean hills after seeing the Nativity Church of Bethlehem, Solo-

MON'S POOL and Hebron, where the reputed sepulcher of Adam and Eve, Abraham and Sarah are located, the delegates stayed for half a day at Beit Jibrin, an ancient Roman and crusader stronghold, once the seat of a Byzantine bishopric.

Returning to Jerusalem the delegates held three sectional meetings, later attending Lord Plumer's reception at Government House, proceeding today to Transjordan, where the Emir Abdullah will welcome them and where they will spend a week-end seeing Amman's ruins, including the famous amphitheater.

MOORS PLAYING A WAITING GAME

Such Impression Is Gaining Ground in Madrid

By Special Cable

MADRID, April 23.—The time limit for the peace negotiations between the Spanish and French delegates and the Rifians and the dilatory methods of the Moors are giving rise to a pessimistic impression in Madrid. The feeling is gaining ground that the Moors are playing a waiting game, and the precautionary guarantees recommended by the Spanish Government and accepted by the French prove by the turn the negotiations are taking to have been fully justified.

The pessimism displayed by a section of the French press is now shared in Madrid, as the Moors offer only part of the guarantees demanded of them and what they offer is said to be ambiguous.

The Spanish Government, therefore, has defined the situation in order to leave no room for doubt as to its intentions.

The French Resident-General, Jules Steeg, will arrive in Madrid on Sunday morning.

Primo de Rivera will speak at Alcala de Henares, in the near future, at which time he promises to make an interesting statement.

BULGARIA TREADING PATH OF PROHIBITION

By Special Cable

SOFIA, April 23.—Dr. Neitchoff, leader of the prohibition movement in Bulgaria, after a return from a week's successful campaigning, told 'The Christian Science Monitor' representative that he received a cordial reception both in the north and south. "Bulgaria is walking the path of prohibition," he said. "The prohibition sentiment is spreading among the schools and all classes of society."

"We are much encouraged by the support of the Ministry of Education in this campaign. Teachers under the control of the ministry co-operated with us and the Government generally has maintained a sympathetic attitude to our cause. All the schools are wide open to our speakers and prohibition is treated sympathetically by the people."

PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE PROJECTS TAKE SHAPE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23 (Special).—An extensive new Schuylkill River bridge project has been sponsored in Philadelphia by Charles B. Hall, president of City Council, and plans now actively afoot include the construction of six new bridge spans and the remodeling of four old ones. The entire project, which is being worked out by the Department of Public Works in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be completed within five years.

In addition to the building of the new spans, the present Market, Chestnut, Walnut and Spring Garden Street bridges will be widened to accommodate the increase in traffic that has occurred within the last few years.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONCERN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 23.—H. J. A. Wilkins, president of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and a deputation of members have sailed to New York from Southampton to participate in

the jubilee celebration of the society's New York depot. The latter was established in 1876 to make purchases of cheese, bacon, lard, grain and so forth for the British society's business, which in America has developed from £28,658 in the first year to £236,753 last year. According to the United States Department of Commerce, the Co-operative Wholesale Society's depot in New York in 1925 shipped 37.7 per cent of neutral lard and exported 29.1 per cent of oleo oil and 29 per cent of rice.

BOTH BOSCH FIRMS CAN USE THE WORD

Judge Levy of Supreme Court So Rules in Decision

NEW YORK, April 22 (P)—The name Bosch may be used within certain limits by both the American Bosch Magneto Corporation and the Robert Bosch Magneto Company, Inc., by a ruling of Supreme Court Justice Levy. The former concern had brought action against the latter to enjoin use of the name and the Robert Bosch Company had entered a counter-claim, asking exclusive right to the name and also demanding \$10,000,000 damages. Both the demands for exclusive right to the word Bosch and the claim for damages were disallowed by Justice Levy.

In specifying the limitations of the use of the name "Bosch," Justice Levy said that in 1906 Robert Bosch, the individual, sold his rights to Robert Bosch, New York, Inc., and that later the name of the purchasing company was changed to the Bosch Magneto Company. A reading of the terms of that agreement, Justice Levy said, showed that the word will be transferred was limited to the business and trade in patented articles acquired and developed by Robert Bosch prior to 1906.

BRITISH ANNOUNCE PASSPORT POLICY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 23.—The British Government's policy at the Geneva Passport Conference on May 12 is now indicated. Godfrey Lockyer-Lampson, the Foreign Undersecretary, told the League of Nations parliamentary committee here that Great Britain had adopted practically all the recommendations of the 1920 conference.

To abolish visas would be inconvenient, but the British delegation would press for uniform procedure by all countries. Regarding fees it would urge a general reduction to the British level. It would also do its utmost to secure the abolition of the exit visa wherever it was still existent.

DOHENY CHANGES POLITICS

LOS ANGELES, April 23 (P)—Edward L. Doheny, the oil leader, for years a wheelhorse of the Democratic Party, has switched his political affiliations to Republican ranks. "I have registered as a Republican for the first time," he said, "because I decided to affiliate with and support the party which more than any other embodies the forces and policies which have produced our unprecedented era of prosperity."

AMERICA ENTERS BRITISH FIELDS

Chicago Business Man Gives His Views on United States' Progress

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 23.—The United States' readiness to cut red tape, to accept new ideas, its respectful attitude toward vested interests and its Yankee inclination to "try things first and discuss them afterward" were given by Samuel Insull of Chicago, as the chief reasons why Americans today are forging ahead in fields where Great Britain once held supremacy.

Mr. Insull is a native of England, but now an American citizen in control of an electric light power company, capitalized at \$1,250,000. He spoke at a luncheon given in his honor by the American Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Cecil.

He declared that the American method of the control of public utilities differs from that of England; that where a corporation in England had to go to Parliament in order to obtain powers, in most of the states of America it simply went to a commission and obtained, easily and quickly and without the delays of a legislative debating society, "a certificate of convenience and necessity."

In view of the British Government's planning for the unification of the electrical industry of the Nation, Mr. Insull's remarks received the close attention of a number of prominent officials, including the Minister of Transport, Col. Wilfred Ashley, Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip Nash, T. P. O'Connor and George Balfour.

RUSSIA SUEW FOR \$80,358,500

NEW YORK, April 23 (P)—The Russian Soviet Government has been made the defendant in a suit for \$80,358,500 in the United States District Court in an action brought by Uselto, Inc., a holding corporation of claims of Russian refugees. It is alleged that the Soviet Government wrongfully took possession of their property.

"A Most Beautiful Diamond, exquisitely set. We looked everywhere, but in vain. We were recommended to Bennett Bros., and by actual comparison saved \$200."

Diamond Solitaire, \$100 to \$5000

Diamonds bought and sold for cash

Two Convenient Stores

Bennett Brothers

175 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

Summer Has Arrived at Paine's

Anticipating the vogue for Chinese

PEEL FURNITURE

Paine's has just received via SS Cyclops from Hong Kong, a large shipment consisting of unique designs in

Arm Chairs Recliners Sofas Tables

Settees Hourglass Stands Stools

And many other attractive pieces never before shown.

Intensifying the interest of the glorious Summer display.

PRICES SURPRISINGLY MODERATE

Paine Furniture Company

Rugs 81 ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

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Tires Galore

There are scores of different brands of tires and "special offers" on the market.

Don't be confused, play safe—buy a genuine Goodyear Tire from us—they cost no more—frequently less.

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Four Convenient Flower Shops In New York

Whenever the occasion calls for flowers, remember that Warendorff's four flower shops are ready to serve you. Each shop carries a complete display of freshly cut flowers. Call or phone the one nearest you to place your order.

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REGENT 0166

Gonzales' orchestra. 7:30—Concert featuring artists from the School of Music of Texas Christian University. 9:30—Concert presenting members of the faculty of the Samuel L. Ball School of Artistic Piano Playing. 11—The Panther Hawaiian Trio, playing popular and Hawaiian tunes.

BOSTON STREETS TO BE HOLE FREE SAY CITY HEADS

Permits to Dig Trenches to
Be Conditioned on Repair
Within 48 Hours

Mayor Nichols and James H. Sullivan, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, agree that it is their purpose to put the streets of Boston in good condition as soon as possible, and to keep them so, expressing at the same time their appreciation of the interest the United Improvement Association is taking in the highways.

"I am in touch constantly with the Department of Public Works," said Mayor Nichols, "on this very subject of street openings and street patching. I know the handicaps the department has had the past winter, but that's another matter. The United Improvement Association calls attention to the street openings and how they may be refilled permanently and quickly, and this is exactly what I have directed the paving division to do from now on. I purpose to have the streets of Boston put in good condition just as soon as can be done, and I insist upon maintenance of condition. It's a duty I owe the people of Boston."

Permits to Be Conditioned
Commissioner Sullivan said that not a street opening permit is to be issued this year without a plain agreement that the streets are to be placed in the same condition in which they were found within 48 hours unless circumstances, such as weather interference, make it impossible. "The water division of the department has been given notice that it must do just what the public service corporations and the general contractors are required to do. This is a new deal. What has been the rule on conduct in the past I have nothing to do with. The first thing I am turning my attention to is equipment, for the paving division needs more pneumatic machines with which to do solid tamping."

"I am making appropriations for at least two more of these machines. The gas company has two, the Edison company has one, the water division one, and the paving division is to have two. With these machines in use there is no reason why the streets of Boston should not be all placed in good condition in a few weeks and kept that way."

Gangs Being Reorganized
The commissioner, who before he was placed at the head of the Department of Public Works by Mayor Nichols, had been in the paving division as its head for years, said that he is reorganizing the gangs that have and repair the streets. He made it a rule that hereafter permanent work be done both in restoring street openings and in patching the streets.

Mr. Sullivan said that the department heads are going with him to change the inspecting system, so that more work will be done by each man by adjusting the contracts he is in charge of. Hereafter every street opening for which a permit is granted will be under the care of an inspector who will be responsible to the chief engineer of the paving division, both for the rate of the work of restoration and the quality of the work done.

POEMS BY MAINE AUTHORS COLLECTED

BATH, Me., April 23 (Special)—Miss Alice May Douglas of Bath has undertaken to make a collection of poems by Maine authors, whether in printed form or in manuscript. She plans to start with her own county poets of Sagadahoc and thereafter branch out to embrace the whole State. She has enlisted the encouragement of Henry E. Dunnack of Augusta, State librarian.

Her Sagadahoc collection, to date, includes poems by Susan Marr Spaulding; Moses Owen, author of "The Returned Maine Battle Flags"; Mrs. Thompson, wife of a former Woolwich pastor, who wrote "Meta Thorn"; Mrs. Sarah P. E. Hathorne of Woolwich; the Rev. Frank Sewall, Dr. George Frederick Magoun, Dr. Herbert Magoun, Dr. Ray Palmer, a former pastor of the Central Church in Bath; Lydia Merrow Fogg, wife of a former Bath merchant; Annie Patten; Emma J. Coombs; Annie F. Stinson, author of "Faith and Trust"; MacDonald Clark, a member of the Tallman family, whose lines, "Night let her silver curtain down and pinned it with a star," made him famous.

VERMONT METHODISTS RESUME BUSINESS

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 23 (Special)—Business of the eighty-second Vermont Methodist Episcopal Church conference was taken up at today's sessions over which Bishop Charles Wesley Burns of San Francisco is presiding.

In appreciation of his services and devotion as superintendent of the St. Albans district, the Rev. Walter R. Davenport of St. Albans was yesterday presented \$50 in gold in behalf of the conference. Mr. Davenport has been superintendent for six years and his term expires with the present conference session.

The feature of the conference yesterday afternoon was the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. O. B. Wells of Essex Junction presiding. The speakers were Mrs. Lucie Mears Norris, corresponding secretary of the New England branch, Boston, and Bishop George R. Grose, D.D., of Peking, China.

TIRE DEALERS ORGANIZE

Formation and acceptance of a constitution and election of officers marked the beginning of the Boston Tire Dealers' Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night. Membership is open to New England dealers. There are approximately 75 members, all of whom were present at last night's meeting. The officers elected were: Charles I. Felgen, president; William M. Marks, vice-president; Albert H. Kessler, secretary, and Irving L. Field, treasurer.

What Happens When Transportation Projects Get Under Way—Savin Hill's Geographical Lines Undergo a Slight Change



This View Shows the N. Y., N. H. & H. Tracks at Savin Hill, Two Tracks of Which Will Be a Part of the Electric Road Running From Andrew Square to Harrison Square, Thence to Mattapan, Via the Shawmut Branch.

NEW MAINE SHERIFF NOMINEE CONFIRMATION IS PREDICTED

Tie Existing Among Members of Council in Case of
Ousted Official Not Expected to Obtain When
Name Is Presented for Action

AUGUSTA, Me., April 23 (Special)

—Confirmation by the executive council of Gov. Ralph O. Brewster's nomination of John Eastman as sheriff of Kennebec County, as successor of Henry F. Cummings, removed by the governor late last night, is expected by many of those in close touch with the situation, notwithstanding the fact that the council stood three to three on the charges brought against Sheriff Cummings by Arthur Field, chief of the State police.

It is held that the question of determining the guilt of Sheriff Cummings, and the appointment of a successor, are entirely different issues. Now that the sheriff is definitely removed it is felt there will be little serious disposition to block the governor in the appointment of his successor especially as Mr. Eastman, a former register of deeds, is generally looked upon as well equipped to discharge the duties of the office.

Though the Governor was sustained by the State Supreme Judicial Court on the question of his right to vote with the council in proceedings for the removal of a sheriff it is contended that this privilege does not obtain in the matter of confirmation of nominations made by the executive. It is this situation that has given rise to statements that with a deadlock in the council on the trial of Sheriff Cummings there can be no confirmation of a successor with the result that the present incumbent may remain in office indefinitely.

The next regular meeting of the Governor and Council will be held next Thursday when the nomination of Mr. Eastman will come up for confirmation. In the event of favorable action, Mr. Eastman would assume office immediately and serve until the expiration of Sheriff Cummings' term on Jan. 1, 1927.

In a statement accompanying the removal of Sheriff Cummings from office the Governor said: "Under the Constitution the Governor is made responsible for the faithful execution of the laws and appropriate provisions have been

made for carrying this duty into effect. It is a solemn trust that must be exercised without regard to the influences of various kinds that may be brought to bear.

"Upon his own testimony this respondent stands condemned as neither faithfully nor efficiently performing certain of the most important duties entrusted to his care. He has not kept prisoners confined within the county jail; he has not kept custody of the seized liquors that have come into his charge; he has been grossly negligent in not preventing the prisoners from securing intoxicating liquor from the stores that were in his charge."

"Without reference to the extent to which he may have been or should have been cognizant of the character of certain of the law violators with whom he was associated or his denials of certain visits under extremely suspicious circumstances that seemed to be overwhelmingly proved there would seem to be no course for a chief executive but to remove him from his post in the exercise of the obligations entrusted to his care."

DR. WICKENDEN TO TALK ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Dr. William E. Wickenden of New York City, director of investigation for the Society of Promotion of Engineering Education, is to be the speaker at tomorrow's luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club. His subject will be, "The Economic Situation in Europe."

Dr. Wickenden was assistant professor in the electrical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1904 to 1914, and associate professor from 1914 to 1918. He was personnel manager for the Western Electric Company from 1918 to 1921, when he became assistant vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which position he held for two years, when he assumed his present duties.

New Secondary Schools Program Is Referred to 22 Institutions

Bradford Academy Conference Approves Plan Giving
Student Greater Liberty of Action and
More Individual Instruction

BRADFORD, Mass., April 23 (Special)—Because of an insistent demand for a different type of college education than that provided by the Class A colleges, a study of the junior college curriculum was undertaken by the faculty of Bradford Academy, and at a conference held yesterday a new program was approved and referred to representatives of 22 secondary schools in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island and Ohio.

"The new program," says an outline, "recognizes that personal excellence is equal in importance with high scholarship and as worthy of higher training and the college should recognize this value in the framing of its entrance requirements and in the organization of its college work. Whereas the classic college defines its curriculum in terms of its goals and then sets entrance requirements which will select students prepared to follow this curriculum, the new type recognizes the right of the high school to select the material fitted for higher education and asks the opinion of the high school principal as to what course of study his graduates should pursue."

"When the student has once been admitted, the Bradford program recognizes that she has three lines of interest. First, a desire for further knowledge, especially in fields not covered in high school work. Second, she wants the experience of broader social contacts, a continuance of the group activities in which she has taken part in high school, but expanded and given independence. Finally, she would like to provide herself with an avocation, something especially her own to do in her leisure time."

The Bradford program places little value on class exercises. It provides, instead, for individual instruction, by the extension of the Winnetka plan to the college field. Each student may go at her own pace;

she is given frequent opportunity to consult the instructor whose course she is taking—but the responsibility for doing the work of the course is placed squarely on her own shoulders. Overlapping of courses, frequent repetition of the same material, the holding back of the brilliant student, the confusion of the slow student who is urged ahead at the speed of a large class are all avoided in this way.

"There is evidence to show that individual instruction saves much time for the student. The time thus conserved is to provide for the second of the student's interests. There is an increasing recognition on the part of the high school of the importance of the "extra-curricular" activities, at times amounting to giving students engaged in them points of credit toward graduation. Every school man knows that such activities foster the qualities of initiative, perseverance, responsibility, purposefulness, at which our whole educational system is aimed. The Bradford program does not regard such group activities as extra but provides time for them as a part of the regular educational procedure."

"The student's achievement in the fields of student government, dramatics, athletics, Christian Union, glee club, class activities, shall be considered in the awarding of diplomas. Finally, the student has the right to expect training in the profitable use of leisure time. Rest and recreation is not a matter of doing nothing; something is always being done. No matter what the occupation of an adult may be, happiness depends upon a side line—a hobby, a hobby, a hobby."

"Requirements for graduation include the usual passing of examinations on academic work, measures of the achievement of the individual in group activities, records of a profitable use of leisure time."

LICENSE FEES PROTECT GAME

Birdlovers Asked to Buy
Permits to Aid Fund
for Conservation

Urging that a proper observation of Arbor and Bird Day, which is set by proclamation for tomorrow, would be for citizens to purchase sporting licenses, whether they are intended for use or not, and thereby give needed financial support to the state Division of Fisheries and Game, which protects birds, William C. Adams, director of the division, issued a statement today.

The scope and effectiveness of the division is dependent upon the funds it receives from the sale of sporting licenses, he said, and urged that all citizens contribute. It is the only agency in the Commonwealth, he said, through which the bird and animal life of the State can be adequately protected and maintained.

Bird Protection
Mr. Adams said, in part: "This appeal is made not only to those who hunt the game birds in season and are required to buy a license but more particularly to those who do not shooting other than with a camera and to all those who enjoy seeing the wild creatures in the woods."

"Everyone must remember that game warden protect the song and insectivorous birds as well as the game birds and that there is no other agency in the State to which they can look for bird protection. "The funds raised through the sale of sporting licenses will be used not only in the enforcement of the laws protecting the birds but for the acquisition and maintenance of bird sanctuaries as well."

License Fees Needed
"Restrictive legislation and law enforcement are not sufficient. The birds must have suitable areas on which to rest, feed and breed and on which they are safe from the inroads of their natural enemies as well as from destruction through the hand of man."

"The necessary funds are the first requirement. If the bird lovers of the State will respond and purchase sporting licenses Director Adams will guarantee to them full and adequate returns on their investment."

BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE REVIVED

CONCORD, N. H., April 23 (AP)—After remaining dormant for 10 years, the New Hampshire-Vermont boundary dispute has revived with the filing in the office of the Attorney-General of a statement setting forth Vermont's claims in the dispute. The statement has been filed by Warren L. Austin, special counsel for Vermont. Court action is expected to follow.

New Hampshire claims the Connecticut River to the western bank of the Vermont claims that the middle of the stream is the dividing line. A development arises over the question of whether New Hampshire's claim to the western bank is at high or low water. The issue has been argued ever since 1764. A special commission has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States to hear evidence in the dispute.

STUDY OF CHICAGO PLAN RECOMMENDED

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 23 (AP)—A joint study of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association of the employment exchange maintained by the Chicago Men's Clothing Industry, is recommended by Edwin Newdick, chairman of the Haverhill Shoe Board, in discussing local employment conditions.

The local situation, Chairman Newdick says, demands certain definite, clear-cut action. All those employment matters and to prevent controversy from alleged discriminatory methods or other causes.

THREE BISHOPS AT CONFERENCE

World Service the Topic of
the Boston and Lynn District
Methodists

To expand the worthwhile interests of those with whom it comes in contact should be the objective of all missionary work, it was emphasized at the World Service Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Boston and Lynn District held today in the Copley Methodist Church, Boston. The conference will close this evening with an address by Bishop Frederick B. Fisher of India.

The conference is distinguished by the presence of three bishops, Bishop George R. Grose of Peking, China, a friend of Feng, the Christian General of China, and former president of De Pauw University; Bishop William F. Anderson of the Boston area, and Bishop Fisher.

Bishop Fisher claims Gandhi, the native leader of India, as a personal friend, whom he regards as a fine character. Gandhi is shaping a program to the end that the many races and religions found in India can live together in peace, he said.

The Rev. Dr. David E. Kendall of Denver, Colo., and the Rev. Dr. Paul Ruggs of Chicago, Ill., were the chief speakers at the morning session. Speaking on missionary education Dr. Ruggs said that in the end, the objective was the fuller living, the larger self through the development of the spiritual nature and understanding of the individual.

Twenty-four students and former students of the Boston University school of theology were ordained at the morning session. Six are to become elders. They are Fred G. Eaton, a student in the Boston University graduate school and pastor of the Islington Congregational Church; John R. Sherry, a recent school of theology graduate and pastor of the Village Congregational Church, Dorchester; Douglas P. Cooke, a school of theology senior and a member of the Morgan Memorial staff; and Charles R. Brewster, another senior and pastor of the West Barre (R. I.) Methodist Church, and B. Foster Stockwell of Oklahoma, a student in the New England Conference, and John I. Marshall of the New England Conference.

Those who become deacons, including one woman, are all Boston University School of Theology students. They are William E. Austill of Elwood, Ind.; Harold H. Cramer of Amlin, O.; Edwin Dover of Buffalo, Mont.; Paul Harris, assistant pastor of the Danvers Methodist Church; Joseph E. Henderson of Cleveland, O.; Richard Kellage, pastor of the Draught Congregational Church; Lester G. Myers of Packwood, Ia.; Ada May Smith of Crystal Lake, Ia.; Joseph W. Reeves of Union City, Ky.; Ralph E. Stimester, assistant pastor of the Madison Street Methodist Church; Orlo Don Stewart of Bellefontaine, O.; William Robert White of Bristol, Va.; Eugene C. Williams of Cleveland, O.; Tarrence F. Ogden, assistant pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Lynn, and Capt. J. Allen, pastor of the Madison, N. H., Baptist Church.

Bishop Anderson had charge of the ordination, assisted by Bishops Grose and Fisher. All those ordained have been elected to take orders by their church conferences.

OLD STATE HOUSE TO BE REPRODUCED

Connecticut to Build at Philadelphia Exposition

HARTFORD, Conn., April 23 (Special)—A reproduction of the historic old State House, one of the foremost examples of colonial architecture, is to be erected at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. It will be a duplicate of the Connecticut building during the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The main room in the building will be a duplicate of the State Chamber in the old State House.

This committee has obtained an excellent location for the building at League Island park, where the exhibits will be staged, for it will be built at the head of the Street of 1776, where will be centered the reproductions of historic buildings. The State board of control has approved \$35,000 for the building and expenses contingent on Connecticut's participation in the celebration. The committee expects that the construction will begin at an early date. The old State House, erected between 1792 and 1796, was the seat of the State government until 1876.

RAIL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT FOR DORCHESTER SPEEDS UP

Andrew Square to Mattapan Route Fast Getting Into
Shape—Engineers Call It Great Stride Toward
Modern Transportation for Greater Boston

Residents of the district between Andrew Square and Mattapan now served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, have a particular reason for welcoming spring, for work on the new electric rapid-transit system has been accelerated and each day progress is visible to the most casual observer.

The tunnel which has been cut under the tracks near Andrew Square is completed, and soon—although just how soon nobody yet can state—the cars of the Cambridge-South Boston subway will not have to stop at their present terminal, but will be able to come to the surface just east of the Dorchester Avenue Bridge at Kemp Street and speed on toward their new destination, Mattapan.

The electric cars will run parallel to the New Haven tracks as far as Harrison Square, and will then switch over to the tracks now used by the Shawmut branch, supplanting steam transportation entirely for the last four miles of the trip. Between Andrew and Harrison Squares both steam and electric service will be available, and the cars will operate on separately-owned tracks. More active and optimistic supporters of electric transportation, however, say that it will be but a short time when electricity will be used entirely on this division also.

Finish Date Uncertain

Officials of the Transit Commission declined to estimate the probable time remaining before the last link of the extension will be completed. "Last winter's unusually heavy snows delayed us a great deal. What schedule we did have has been thrown all out of kilter. But we are working with full crews at all times, and the work is going along rapidly," said an official in the engineer's office.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, desiring to see how far the new line had progressed, visited the scene. At Dorchester Avenue, on the bridge which tied up so much traffic during the remodeling process last year, was found the terminal of the tunnel, completed, bared of pouring forms, ready save for track, roadbed and cars, to do business.

A Gigantic Task

Between the tunnel's point of egress and Andrew Square station much work has been done. Motorists, commuters, neighbors, have been aware of it as the labor went on. Houses, factories, warehouses,

CLUBWOMEN DISCUSS LITERATURE AND PLAYS

Clubwomen with special interest in drama and literature gathered at the Dorchester Woman's Clubhouse from all parts of Massachusetts today for the annual spring conference of the literature department of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. The morning's program was directed at showing how closely the arts are allied. In a talk on "In Word and Tone," Mrs. Laura H. Porter brought out the connection of music with drama. Mrs. F. Otis Drayton and Mrs. Carl L. Schrader gave an illustrated talk on music as pertaining to the drama following it with little plays.

E. E. Clive of the Copley Theater spoke on the theater of today and the aim of the Copley Players to present drama that shall not only entertain but which shall be a presentation of good literature, good acting, and a constructive force in the community. At the afternoon session Mrs. Annie R. Marble gave a talk on mothers in modern fiction and John Clair Minot spoke on some new books. The conference was under the direction of Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, chairman of literature.

WORKERS TO START DAY HOUR EARLIER

PORTLAND, Me., April 23 (AP)—The head of each city department, except the school department, has been notified by Manager Harry A. Brinkerhoff to start work an hour earlier, beginning Sunday. All municipal clocks will remain on standard time, as required by a new state law.

City building officials and employees were almost unanimous in a referendum, expressing preference for the 8-to-4 schedule during the summer. The school board will act on the matter Monday.

CITIES OPPOSE HIGHWAY LEVY

Somerville Protests Better-
ment Assessment on New
Northern Loop

No betterment assessments should be levied on property owners in connection with construction of the northern artery, authorized by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1924, to be constructed through towns and cities to the north to connect with the Newburyport Turnpike, according to arguments presented before the Legislature's Committee on Ways and Means today by Warren C. Daggett, Representative from Somerville.

The committee was hearing a bill which would amend the original act so that the Metropolitan District Commission, in charge of construction of the highway, might deed back land taken by eminent domain which it does not want.

At the time the original bill left the committee on counties in 1924, said he, there was no provision for betterment assessments, and it was understood at that time that there would be no such provision.

From 500 to 600 individuals and corporations are very much upset over the notice of the commission that it intended to levy betterments, said Senator Daggett.

A. M. Cutler, of Somerville, representing property owners of that city, reviewed the circumstances attending the enactment of the original bill, and declared that it was never the intention of the Legislature that betterments were to be levied. The bill did not specifically provide for such betterments, said he.

Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, said that perhaps no provision was included in the bill because under the General Laws the commission already had authority to take land by eminent domain and assess betterments.

Frank W. Kaan, city solicitor of Somerville and special counsel for the commission on the question of damages, in answer to a question of Mr. Shattuck, said that the commission now has authority under the law to levy betterment assessments.

Mr. Kaan said that personally he believed that betterment assessments should be assessed. A man that gets a special benefit, said he, should give up a part of it as a betterment assessment. Of the 650 estates listed, said he, 500 estates would actually have betterments assessed them. Of the people with whose names the list was in contact, said Mr. Kaan, not more than 10 per cent of them opposed the betterments.

William J. Bell, Representative of Somerville, recorded himself in favor of the proposed amendment preventing the assessment of betterments. The hearing was closed.

MORE BRAKES FOUND TO BE INEFFICIENT

LYNN, Mass., April 23 (Special)—Determined to rid the highways of motor vehicles operating with defective brakes, representatives of Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts registrar of motor vehicles, are continuing their examination of motor cars and trucks in an attempt to have a general inspection of brakes made by the drivers before May 1. Of the 64 trucks stopped by the registrar's representatives in West Lynn yesterday only 17 were declared to have effective foot brakes.

Mr. Goodwin, speaking before a meeting of the Peter Woodland lodge, Knights of Pythias, in Lynn last night, cited the results of the campaign which his department is conducting against drivers of automobiles and trucks having defective brakes. Reasoning that the punishment of automobile thieves the situation will remain unchanged, Mr. Goodwin said, until the opposition presented by persons not connected with the prosecution can be overcome.

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MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Woman's Enlarging World Depicted at Chicago Fair

Explorer, Editor, Actress, Social Worker, Federal Official, and Peace Leader Review Advance in Various Fields of Endeavor.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 23.—Women from many walks of life, each distinguished in her field, talked freely and confidentially with hundreds of other women at a luncheon given in their honor at the Woman's World's Fair being held here. Among the speakers were a woman peace leader, a world renowned musician, an editor of a national magazine, an explorer, an actress, a federal official, and a suffrage leader.

The talks were brief, thoughtful and not without humor. With the tenseness of the early suffrage days done, and women's success in business and profession accepted as an established fact, the speakers inquired into woman's new sphere. "Are we so molding the characters of our boys and girls that the truth of honesty and high thinking shall be theirs for all generations?" Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, chairman of the board of directors of the fair, asked. "If we have not failed, then the fair will show the progress, not only of women in business, professions and the arts, but in the higher traits of mind and character upon which the advance of civilization depends."

4,000,000 Women in Industry

Miss Mary Anderson of the United States Department of Labor, reminded the audience that 4,000,000 American women are in industry today, many of whom are meeting the double task of keeping up a home and helping to finance it. Miss Anderson brought greetings from her women co-workers in government, among them Mrs. Mabel W. Williams, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the United States Children's Bureau. Miss Anderson told of the informal weekly gatherings of these women in government positions, saying:

"We meet every week on Friday at luncheon because we feel we ought to know about one another. We tell what we are up against and we get a little cheer, a little knowledge and understanding of each other's work." Mrs. Maude Wood Park, first president of the National League of Women Voters, was honored as one who "reorganized the suffrage forces under a new banner." Mrs. Park called attention to the growing understanding contribution to the nation—"women who have made a profession of social service." She recalled meeting years ago in her home in Boston, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary E. McDowell, "the two who were the first to bring the suffrage to the woman's movement as a 'change from retail to wholesale,' explaining: "Our great organizations of the last 50 years have not been to work with women in large numbers."

Dealing With Large Groups

"Formerly woman's concern was always with the small details of the home, with the individuals of her own family. Our great organizations, such as the W. C. T. U., have taught us to work with women in great numbers. By this we have gained the suffrage did we have the opportunity to work with men in great numbers. That has come in the last 10 years. I believe women's contri-

bution to public affairs is to be somewhat different from men's. Their experience in dealing with human beings as individuals should add to men's experience in dealing with broad economic issues."

Miss Effie Shannon, actress, declared the position of theatrical women to be "in the center of the stage," noting not only the feminine stars in the electric firmament of Broadway but the fact that George Arliss gives the entire management of his stage to women. Insisting that it is women in the audience who keep the theater alive, Miss Shannon urged women to use their influence for the uplift of the theater. "Wouldn't it be wonderful if we gave a little more thought to the theater we have?" she said. "Let us use all our influence for intelligence and good taste."

Miss Addams Praised Fair

Miss Addams, president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, declined to make a speech and instead paid a compliment to the fair. "It seems to me more severely limited to women's activities this year," she commented, then added with a gleam of unexpected humor, "And perhaps it follows as the night the day, it is more orderly, more beautiful. It is a vigorous shove forward to the public spirit of Chicago."

Among the speakers were Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Selser, pianist; Mrs. Mary Hastings Bradley, who with her husband discovered Lake Albert in the Belgian Congo; Mrs. E. J. R. Isaacs, editor of Theater Arts Magazine.

Women in editorial and journalistic fields are represented at the fair by displays ranging from printing to publication. Mrs. Isaacs' career is a beautiful one. It is a vigorous shove forward to the public spirit of Chicago. When she took over Theater Arts Magazine about 10 years ago it had less than 100 subscribers. It now sends almost 1000 copies monthly to subscribers in Japan alone, it was stated by one of her co-workers. Mrs. Isaacs obtained her first theatrical experience in college dramatics when a student at Downer College, Milwaukee.

Women Reporters Recognized

A number of newspapers have booths in which they call attention to the women reporters on their staffs. One newspaper, the South Town Economist, has four women reporters out of a total of five, it is shown at the booth of the Woman's National Journalistic Register. This organization, directed also by a woman, Mrs. Shannon Shaffer, was founded six years ago by a national society of women journalists for the purpose of finding jobs for women and women for jobs in the newspaper and magazine world. The Woman Citizen calls attention to the fact that it is both edited and managed by women. Even distant Lithuania claims attention in the field of pen-women with Mme. Julia Zemaitis, novelist.

The Christian Science Monitor booth tells its story with a single portrait, that of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, its founder. Copies of the Monitor are distributed from these headquarters.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

FASTER trains enable the railroads successfully to compete with anything that moves on rubber tires. This statement, repeatedly made in this column, has been amply sustained by the experiments of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which is becoming one of the truly progressive railroads in the United States.

When it put on a fast train between Boston and Portland, the new Pine Tree Limited, the move was looked upon as a last resort to attempt to bring back some of the passengers using the numerous bus lines or private cars between these points. Immediately, passenger ticket sales jumped 10 or 12 per cent at these points. The train has carried an average of about 180 passengers each way daily.

So successful has it been that another fast train between these points, but using the "western" route of the Portland Division, has been established. Some one with a keen appreciation of the value of good names for trains, dug up the old name "Flying Yankee." The train has been named "Flying Yankee." It will leave Boston at 8 a. m. arriving at Portland at 10:45 a. m., returning from there at 2:15 p. m. and Boston at 6 p. m. This just reverses the fast schedule on the eastern division, the southbound train on that route leaving Portland in the morning and Boston in the evening.

The new train will stop at South Lawrence, Haverhill and Devens. It will carry coaches, parlor cars and diner westbound. What the Boston & Maine's alert traffic department is doing to meet motor competition should serve as a spur to other roads. It has already proved the wisdom of its pioneering.

Co-ordinating Bus Service

That the motorbus may be utilized as an active traffic builder for the railroad is evidenced by the method devised by the Chicago & Alton. This road, the route of which is roughly a triangle with Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis as its corners, has been seriously affected by motor competition. In retaliation, it instituted a bus service of its own, paralleling its rail lines.

The bus schedules are such that the bus will run along ahead of the through trains, making stops in the small towns along the route. By giving these passengers on to the more important towns, such as Springfield and Bloomington, where the express bus stop, the business will not only give the local points, but will make the fast trains available to persons liv-

ing in all the small towns along the road at which the fast trains do not stop.

Latitude at Hearings

Comment is frequently made concerning the latitude allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its hearings. Attorneys accustomed only to courts of law protest vigorously at some of the replies by witnesses and interpolations of counsel, who almost answer the questions for witnesses, occasionally.

In almost every case, such objections are overruled. The commission considers itself a fact-finding body in the truest sense. Its quasi-judicial status gives it broad powers and it welcomes any evidence that may have to say, in order to bring out in the greatest detail the facts pertaining to the subject under consideration. By means of this unlimited opportunity for the asking and answering of questions of all kinds, a more comprehensive picture of a situation is brought out than sometimes is possible in more rigid courts. Both sides, of course, receive equal privileges in this respect before the commission.

The question of submitting railroad bond issues to competitive bids among banking houses was brought up again recently, a business by a stockholder of the Pennsylvania Railroad being offered to this effect at the company's annual meeting. It was referred to the board of directors, where it may be presumed that it will rest permanently. The belief that railroad expenditures, paid by the public ultimately, may be curbed by making bond issues the subject of competitive bids is growing, however, and the practice of giving

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ing one house the exclusive rights in such issues regardless of the commission charged by it, is subject to an increasing volume of criticism. Such comments are not necessarily an implication that banking houses handling a road's financing exclusively, charge the road more in the long run than it would cost handled through the lowest bidder. But with the railroads urging that competition be retained when any question of consolidation is brought up, it is timely to note that bankers not given a chance at these bond issues, also favor "competition," this time, in the opportunity to bid for the handling of these securities.

Northern Pacific

One locomotive, handling a freight train averaging 3500 gross tons, recently made the run from Seattle to Auburn (St. Paul), 1900 miles, without being detached from the train or stopping for any purpose other than operating the engine for change of crews, water fuel and orders. The purpose was to test the efficiency of the engines and the total run was made in 36 hours, 36 minutes at an average speed of 51.8 miles per hour.

F. E. Williamson, vice-president of the road, considered the achievement remarkable. The engine handled full tonnage rating on all divisions, crossed three mountain ranges, negotiated a total rise and fall of 2,000 feet in its run, with adverse grades as steep as 2.2 per cent.

Student Tours Planned

Turning to the passenger side, Mr. Williamson called attention to the plans for creating new business. Student tours, in opposition to the European tour, are being offered at a round trip rate of \$350, with Buffalo as a starting point. Boys from schools and colleges making the trip will be taken over the Great Lakes to Duluth, with trips to the Iron ranges. Proceeding over the Northern Pacific from Duluth, they will get "local color" by running through the "bad lands" of the country, the "bad lands," the Yellowstone, a few days on a ranch, and a dance and entertainment at Spokane.

Through the Northwest

Proceeding thence to Seattle, several side trips to Vancouver, Tacoma and other points are scheduled, including a careful inspection of the Long-Bell Lumber Company's operations, where 2,000,000 feet of lumber are cut a day. The return will be over the Northern Pacific and while Mr. Williamson does not expect that the railroad will make a profit on the tour, he looks upon it as a splendid opportunity to show American boys in colleges "what their own country looks like west of the Hudson River."

Of Interest to Travelers

Beginning May 23, the high, low and closing quotations of all leading stocks on the New York exchange will be posted in the club cars of the San Francisco Overland and the Los Angeles Limited of the Union Pacific. A board has been installed in the cars for this purpose, and brokerage houses along the route are co-operating to deliver the quotations to the trains as they pass through certain towns.

Orange Blossom Special, of the Pennsylvania, and the Seaboard Air Line from New York to Florida will be discontinued northbound April 28. The Everglades of the Atlantic Coast Line, carrying cars from New York and Florida, will operate all summer to Florida east and west coast points. Numerous changes in Pullman cars between New York and the Southern Railway, as well as to Florida, are about to be made, trains, or cars, being discontinued or assigned to new routes, and those which operate all summer.

The Missouri Pacific-Southern Pacific through sleeper operating on the Sunshine Special and Sunset Special between St. Louis and Los Angeles is now on faster schedule. Leaving St. Louis 6:45 p. m., it reaches Los Angeles 10:25 a. m. on Thursday (Sunday to Wednesday). Eastbound, leave Los Angeles 4 p. m., arrive St. Louis 11:30 a. m.

RHODE ISLAND POOR

DEBTOR LAW REVISED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23 (Special)—The poor debtor bill, which prevents collectors for installment houses with the authority of a court, and locking him up in the poor debtor's prison at the state prison without a court commitment, has been signed by Gov. Aram J. Potter. It provides that persons arrested on the process must be arraigned before a court, which must decide to extend its power of commitment before the defendant may be incarcerated.

COAST MINING ACTIVITIES

VICTORIA, B. C., April 14 (Special Correspondence)—Ore production in the new mining district of northern British Columbia will show a big increase this year. The Premier Mine has completed the addition of a new 250-ton unit to its concentrating mill and will thus bring its daily milling capacity up to nearly 400 tons. Late extensions also have been made to the mine's power plant. A concentrating mill will be installed at the Bunwell Mine, one of the most valuable properties in the district, and will be in operation before winter, thus increasing the total output of the Stewart area.

LOG EXPORTS REDUCED

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C., April 15 (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia is cutting down its exports of raw logs to the United States—a movement which has been the cause of continual protest here, according to T. D. Pattullo, provincial minister of lands. Mr. Pattullo states that less than 2 per cent of the annual timber cut in the Province was exported last year in the form of raw logs.

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WEEKLY TRIPS TO NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE

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Marshfield, Ore.

Special Correspondence

A VERY slowly, with cautious intent, supporting himself by using a pair of crutches. Suddenly a bright voice was heard to say, "Can I help you?"

The disabled one looked around to see from whom this tender assurance came. He saw a very small boy in the sudden act of turning his wheel, and as he drew near he reassured his "readiness to help. He was told that at the moment there was no help needed, but if time ever came when help was needed it would most certainly be a blessing to be serviced by one who has such tender thoughts for others.

The new friends each proceeded as before, the composit, direction, and the disabled one did not get far when he was confronted with a cross street that was unfinished. While viewing this condition with the intent of selecting some suitable way to pass over, the small boy was seen to alight from his wheel in great haste, and as he did so he was heard to say (as he began to remove some of the rubbish to one side, making a path to cross over):

"When I got home I thought of your crossing this street and was sure that you would need help at this place, so I hurried back to help you."

Los Angeles, Calif.

Special Correspondence

A DOUGHNUT man had longed for a home and children, but he still remained a bachelor, and devoted his time to his crullers. He, however, did everything to make friends of the little waifs that congregated about his shop. Though these little visitors had no money with which to buy, not one ever went away without a doughnut and often money for some article of warm clothing.

The doughnut man's money did not come easily, for he had to peddle his wares from door to door, but he never permitted his financial lack to interfere with his charitable ministrations among the little poor children of his acquaintance. The choiceness of this man's crullers served gradually to build up a good trade, and at last a big order came in, followed by a year's contract to supply this particular firm with doughnuts. This made possible the beginning of the realization of the doughnut man's great dream.

When the profit derived from the filling of the order he made a first payment on a plot of ground on which he planned to build an orphanage to shelter the number of parentless little ones whom he had befriended, and others who might need a home.

Just recently the doughnut man's heart was made glad by his ability to make the last payment on his land. Now every waking moment after hours at his shop, he devotes to clearing the ground, which he expects soon to start the building of his orphanage.

BRITISH HORSES FOR ALBERTA

EDMONTON, Alta., April 13 (Special Correspondence)—Capt. A. R. Lidington has brought from England to his Alberta ranch the largest shipment of thoroughbred horses that has been landed in Canada from the British Isles.

The 4000-acre ranch belonging to Captain Lidington, upon which these horses will be placed, is situated in the foothills near the Prince of Wales ranch. The horses were imported into the United States, he declared, was a negligible factor in industry and there was no truth in the report that British Columbia, was building up American sawmills by the depletion of its own resources. Enormous quantities of lumber were exported last year in the form of raw logs.

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White and the New Shades

mons development in British Columbia's lumber industry of recent months is the best answer to attacks upon the Government for permitting the export of logs and thus injuring the Province, Mr. Pattullo added. Only in cases where logs could not be marketed here was export allowed by the Government, he stated.

SANTA MONICA BUYS

CLOVER AIR FIELD

Golf Course and Park Included in Development

SANTA MONICA, Calif., April 15 (Staff Correspondence)—The future of this city as a center of aircraft production is thought to be assured following the action of citizens here who have voted an \$800,000 bond issue for the purchase and improvement of Clover Field.

Besides establishing one of the finest municipal flying fields in southern California, this action promises to assure the building of a large new factory here by the Douglas Aircraft Corporation adjoining Clover Field, where the company's production of army, navy and mail airplanes will be continued. Although the company has been located in Santa Monica for some time, the threatened abandonment of the flying field here had given rise to plans to move the plant to some other city.

In addition to the flying field which will be improved and maintained on the 173-acre tract to be purchased by the city, a municipal golf course and park will also be laid out.

The Douglas Company agreed early in the campaign for passage of the bond issue to purchase a 7.6-acre tract adjoining the field for a factory site should the issue pass, paying \$45,000 for the land. The public field will be used by the company for a testing ground and airport.

Clover Field was the first base of the army's "world cruise," the ships produced by the Douglas company for the flight being delivered to the field, and taking off from here first for San Diego for tests, and later for Seattle, their last stop in the United States before beginning their circuit of the north Pacific.

The present schedule of production of the Douglas factory for the remainder of the present year aggregates approximately five airplanes weekly.

CALF CLUBS AND

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C., April 12 (Special Correspondence)—When F. Whitaker, like the other boys in the farming districts of British Columbia, joined the local Calf Club in the little town of Armstrong, he was given a calf to raise in accordance with the rules of this useful organization. A little Jersey calf, brought out to the interior of this Province from Quebec, fell to Whitaker's lot. Today the animal is rated as the best milk producer of her class in the world. Pretoria Oxford Janes, as she is called, produced 14,935 pounds of milk last year.

Calf Club organizations, like that in Armstrong, exist all over the dairy districts of British Columbia. Members draw lots to determine which of the club's calves they shall be given to raise, and then prizes are offered at the fall fairs for the animals which show evidences of the best attention on the part of their young owners.

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PRESS INDORSED TO AID AMERICAS

International Congresses
Needed, Journalists Are
Told at Dinner

NEW YORK, April 23—International American conferences are necessary to correct misunderstandings, said Dr. Maximo Soto Hall, speaking at a dinner by the general reception committee of the Merchants' Association in honor of the Latin-American delegates to the First Pan-American Congress of Journalists here. Dr. Hall is the director of La Prensa of Buenos Aires.

Dr. Hall spoke of the highway systems which united the ancient empires of South America as being the earliest efforts toward Pan-Americanism. By these routes, he said, were constantly traveling merchants, official messengers and pilgrims, and it was by these means of communication that important news circulated.

"If we understand by Pan-Americanism an interchange of commerce and of ideas, reciprocal knowledge, and links between the different phases of individual and collective life," he continued, "we must admit that a certain form of Pan-Americanism prevailed in those regions long before they were touched by European civilization."

"Politicians, scientists or road builders," he declared, "all do their good work," and among the means calculated to bring about the desired end, he said, "one of the most valuable should be the present congress of journalists. We are the laborers who have at our hand the broadest fields. Our word, nourished by sound and redeeming ideas, will serve to orient our peoples. We shall sweep away lack of confidence and we shall try to make the peoples know one another. For this reason it has been good, more, it is indispensable, that we should treat with each other."

Dr. Hall expressed the gratitude of the Spanish-American delegates for the hospitality which they had enjoyed in the United States and said that the atmosphere of esteem in which they had lived constituted a most hopeful promise for the future, laying "the first beam in the bridge that is to unite us so that the phalanx of the entire American press may give to the Pan-Americanism of the present its definite triumph."

So potent has the press become as an instrumentality for disseminating knowledge and moulding public opinion, said Norman H. Davis, formerly Under-Secretary of State of the United States, that the measure of success with which the peoples of this country and those of Latin America work together in the future for the common good will be determined largely by the policy of the press and the way in which it interprets them to one another.

In foreign affairs, said William R. Shephard, professor of history at Columbia University, newspaper men are teachers more influential by far than the men and women who bear professionally than name.

Lucius R. Eastman, president of the Merchants' Association, also stressed the need of mutual understanding and helpfulness between the Americas.

MANDATE WORK UNITING RACES

(Continued from Page 1)

reaching from the Equator to the Antarctic and including nearly 100,000 native peoples. No political unit was ever better equipped for such an undertaking than New Zealand. Having 75 years ago attempted to domesticate one of the most virile of the savage races in the Pacific and done so with success, it was both natural and desirable that when state consciousness came over New Zealand, the Government should seek to extend their control beyond the small confines of their own islands.

Western Samoa and Tokelau. And so 25 years ago New Zealand took over the control of the Cook Islands, with some 7000 native Rarotongans. When the World War broke out, the first move New Zealand made was to capture western Samoa; and when, after the war, the islands were turned over to them by mandate, their administration was so much further advanced that very recently Great Britain added of her own accord another little group of islands known as Tokelau or Union Islands, with another 500 distant kinsmen of the Samoans and the Maoris. The Polynesian peoples are now governed by only two distinct European powers—the French being the second, and the Hawaiians under our control find themselves not very differently handled from the Maoris under New Zealand.

The Pan-Pacific Union is now fostering a conference to be held in 1928 at Honolulu to bring together the chiefs and representatives of all the native races, with the Queen of Tonga as its chief or chairman. "Certainly," says the announcement, "the meeting should be essentially Polynesian in its control and management, with the co-operation of those who are interested in the preservation and welfare of the Polynesian races."

It is significant that of all these races, the Maoris of New Zealand have reacted most favorably to western influence. They are the most numerous (about 50,000) and have shown in the past few years a decided increase, throwing off the dependency which at first overtook them and entering more and more into the life of the white folk. I have seen them in their native paha or villages in districts close to the large centers, as well as far from the influence of the European. Everywhere the earnest effort of the New Zealanders to help the Maori was manifest. They have full rights of citizenship, and elect annually four representatives in Parliament who look after their interests. One of these representatives, Dr. Maui Pomare, has been in office for many years, has held a prominent post in the

Cabinet, has been administrator for the Cook Islands, and was one of the representatives recently at a conference on education for the Samoans.

A Paternal Government

Under such a government and in contact with such people, the Maori has received an almost petted paternalistic care. He is being generally educated, his lands have been safeguarded to him, and he lives on the fattening rentals he receives from white cultivators; while the woman has, on the whole, been not unwelcome as a wife, particularly if she has lands for dowry. So that the Maori is not only increasing in population, but is becoming amalgamated with the white race.

This attitude New Zealand has carried over into the mandated territories she fell heir to after the war. So that we find the chiefs of Samoa being brought over to New Zealand to see for themselves not only how white people live in temperate zones, but how they treat the natives. This visit of Samoan Faipules was fruitful of excellent results. They returned determined to put in water works, to improve the looks of their villages, and to do for themselves things they had before hardly been able to visualize.

In this connection, New Zealand reports to the League of Nations: "The custom of the natives in making appeals to the Government to do many things for them which they could do equally well for themselves, such as minor repairs to roads, sanitary improvements, etc., is a practice which, if allowed to continue, will retard the object of the Government—to educate the natives to control their own affairs. To obviate this it is proposed to establish district councils to deal with local matters in each district, such as sanitation, compulsory education of children, maintenance of roads and bridges, compulsory planting and development of plantations, allocation of land, increasing production, re-modeling of villages, etc."

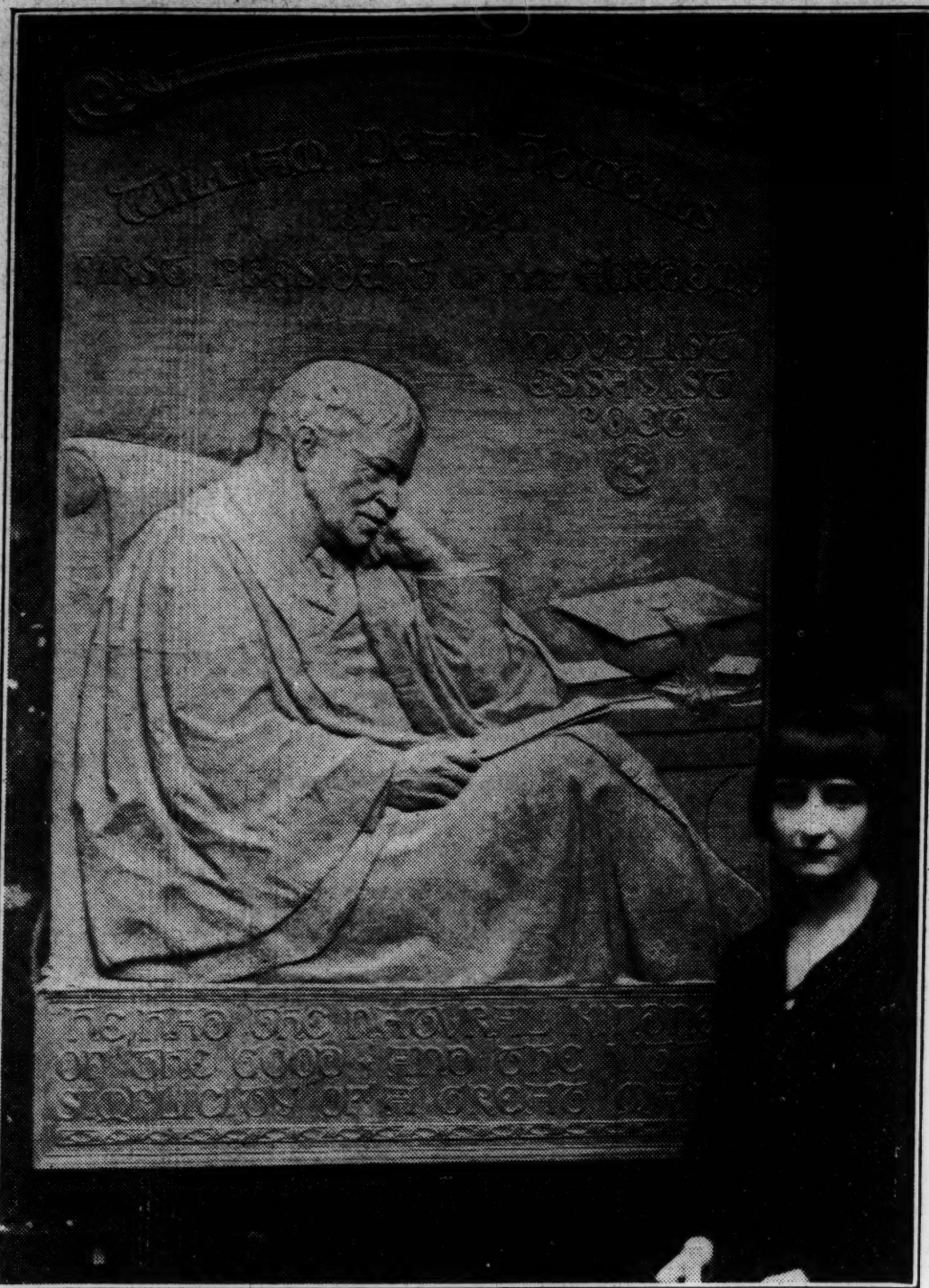
The Indenture System

A feature repugnant to the spirit of the League, and particularly to the Democratic and Labor movement of New Zealand, was the indenture system, which made virtual slaves of Hindus and Chinese imported. This has been done away with. The 5000 Chinese and Melanesians held in Samoa before 1914 has been reduced to less than 1000. These work more willingly and earn higher wages and even the natives are encouraged to greater effort by this example. And so Samoa has even come to the stage where an agricultural show and fair was held for the first time. There is complete prohibition of the sale and importation of liquor, and opium is controlled by means of the New Zealand Opium Act and under the terms of the Opium Convention.

There is no military organization in the Territory, and both natives and Europeans are equally subject to the criminal law. The Administration maintains a periodical in the native language, supports some Samoan students at Auckland, New Zealand, pensions, and school supplies, at a total expenditure on the natives of about \$150,000. A brief study of the administration of justice is illuminating. The increases of offenses were 304 as against 404 decreases, indicating a general adjustment of the minds of the people to the new civil administration. The effect on the trade of the islands has naturally been favorable, in these circumstances.

And so, while the League of Nations can hardly be credited for an achievement that is definitely the work of the liberal administration

Distinguished Service to American Letters Honored



Miss Brenda Putnam, Standing Beside Her Bronze Bas-Relief of William Dean Howells, First President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, Just Unveiled at the Academy.

TWO WOMEN WIN ACADEMY HONOR

American Medals Awarded
Miss Cecilia Beaux and
Mrs. M. E. W. Freeman

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 23—Two women were honored today by the American Academy of Arts and Letters when the gold medal of the academy—the highest award conferred by it—was presented to Miss Cecilia Beaux, dean of American woman painters, and the Howells medal to Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, well-known novelist.

This is only the third time the gold medal has been awarded during the 21 years of the academy's existence, and it is the second time it has been won by a woman. The medal is awarded at irregular and infrequent intervals to recognize of special distinction in literature, art or music, and is bestowed only upon a native or naturalized citizen of the United States not a member of the academy.

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LAST HEARING ON COPYRIGHT BILL INTENSE

Telephone Group Said to
Be Behind Radio-casters'
Activities

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Hearings have been concluded before the Joint Congressional Committee on Patents in connection with the Vestal-Dill radio copyright bill, with no chance at all of any action being taken at the present session of Congress.

The hearings were completed with extended remarks by Nathan Burkan, counsel for the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Otto A. Schlobohm, Washington representative of the Shubert theatrical interests, also appeared before the committee and some rebuttal testimony was made by Paul Klugh, of the National Association of Broadcasters and W. E. Harkness, vice-president in charge of radio of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Mr. Burkan made a scathing attack on the telephone company for, as he said, "hiding behind the skirts of the Broadcasters' Association in trying to get this legislation." He referred to the Dill bill as unconstitutional and told the committee that the radio-casters are trying to use Congress as a threat to the authors.

He opened his remarks by going into the minutest detail regarding copyrights since 1700 in European countries and followed it right through to the United States and then proceeded with court decisions and congressional acts bearing on the copyright law. He contended that the amendment to the copyright law of 1909 is unconstitutional and he told the committee how it actually works out in practice.

The committee was told by Mr. Burkan that the Dill bill deprives the authors of their radio-casting rights, and he contended that it is drafted after the act of 1909, which he contended is unjust to the authors. He challenged the right of Congress to pass any legislation favoring the radio-casters. He told the committee that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is trying to take something away from the people and not give them something for nothing in its radio activities.

He said that that company had the radio industry in its grip, and he charged that the Dill bill was offered in good faith. Mr. Burkan charged also that the National Association of Broadcasters is a fake organization and he intimated that the telephone company is the real power behind the throne of that organization. He said that if the Government will operate the radio-casting stations of the country the authors will contribute their songs for nothing.

The question of the radio-casting of musical compositions has been considered a matter between the authors and composers on the one hand and the radio-casting companies on the other, with the general public with sentiments more or less divided, standing between the two, said Mr. Schlobohm on behalf of the Shuberts.

"There is a third interest, how-

ever," he said, "and we do not believe that their rights or views have heretofore been considered. This third party is primarily interested in the producer, whose genius and capital make possible the public presentation of musical comedies. The producer believes that his productive genius should receive protection, as a primary right, co-extensive with that afforded and to be afforded to the creative genius of the author and the composer. He believes that, should the author and composer be given by statute the right to make an arrangement for the regular use of the work used in his musical comedy, in the production of which he has spent thousands and perhaps a hundred thousand dollars, that right should be conditioned upon the author or composer first obtaining the consent in writing of the producer."

ITALY BARRING ORGAN GRINDERS

Government Will Grant No
More Passport Visas to
Itinerant Musicians

LONDON, April 6.—The announcement that the Italian Government will grant no more passport visas to ambulant organ grinders with monkeys and bears, because of the belief that such individuals lower the dignity of Italy in the present day, has recalled to the population of London that another of its pre-war characteristics is gone for good. There are plenty of barrel organs about, but a close inspection of their operators discloses the fact that Englishmen have taken over this industry, and that the amiable, dervish-mustached bandits who formerly spent their summers in London and their winters in sunny Italy, as all artists should, are a thing of the past.

In an effort to find what had become of them, the London Observer sent a representative to interview Luigi Pesaresi, whose firm has been making barrel organs in London for 50 years. Mr. Pesaresi said that whereas there had been about 800 Italians engaged in supplying London with this variety of music before the war, there are now only three or four left. Those who returned after the war opened restaurants and fruit shops or engaged in some regular form of labor.

Mr. Pesaresi further said that those opposed to cruelty to animals need have no fears about the return of the monkeys or the dancing bears. "Monkeys are practically a thing of the past, so far as street music is concerned," he said, "and dancing bears, which their owners used to keep down stairs in their cellars, disappeared altogether with the last century."

As generally happens in London when anything of popular interest comes up in the press, a Bernard Shaw story also appears. This is the Shaw barrel organ story. When Shaw was a young man he was employed as musical critic on a certain London paper. Descending from his flat one morning, Shaw was greeted with a howl and a flourishing hat sweep from an Italian who had stationed his organ outside the door. Without pausing, Shaw put up his hand, said "Press," and passed on.

"There is a third interest, how-

SERBIA FAVORS BALKANIC PACT

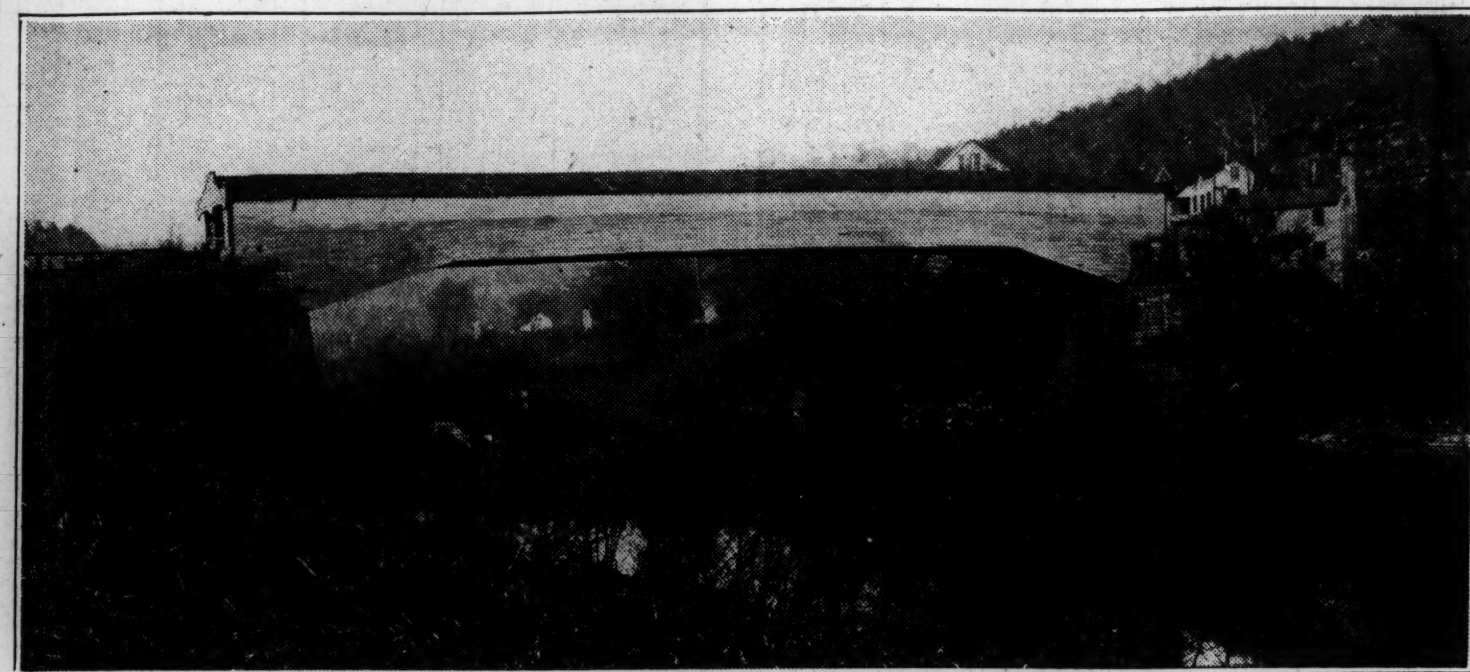
Railroad Transport Needed
—Nationality of Minorities
Doubtful

ATHENS, April 1 (Special Correspondence).—"There is no reason why our relation with Greece should not be one of sincere friendship and good will," declared a prominent Serbian diplomat to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He looked on all the Balkan questions with striking optimism, and expressed the view that a better future was awaiting the Balkan peoples owing to the growing good will and peace-seeking tendencies apparent today in almost all countries. "There is nothing serious which

mostly emigrated to Bulgaria and the Slav population left behind is mainly of Serbian origin. It is for this people that we demand facilities to have their own schools and churches in accordance with international treaties."

Reverting again to the possibilities of concluding an inter-Balkan guarantee pact, the Serbian diplomat said that, in his opinion, the ground was ready for it in almost all the Balkan countries, adding that there was more possibility of Turks joining the pact than the Bulgarians, whose exaggerated claims keep them aloof, though in the end they will be compelled to give up their dreams and participate in the pact.

When asked if efforts were being made to renew the Greco-Serbian Alliance, he said that the proposal for a Balkanic pact had relegated this question to temporary oblivion. If the projected pact were realized and special desire expressed by both parties, the alliance could be renewed, not as a primary necessity, but as a complement to the guarantee pact.



Hickman Bridge at Camp Nelson. Perhaps the Longest Single Span Wooden Cantilever Bridge in the United States.

Research Made Into Buonaparte Family

New York Woman Has Gathered
Much Interesting Historical
Material

SOLLER, Majorca, April 15 (Special Correspondence).—An American woman, Mrs. Charles Mott of New York, interested in the genealogy of Napoleon, has recently visited Majorca, where, it is reported, a certain branch of the Buonaparte family lived for centuries prior to the birth of "the little Corsican" at Ajaccio.

The records, it was found, were the exclusive possession of a once wealthy Majorcan, the Count of Montenegro, who passed on several years ago. Meeting with financial reverses, his fortune and estates swept away, the nobleman was finally obliged to part with his library, including the genealogy of the Buonapartes.

Undaunted by the difficulty of tracing the documents, Mrs. Mott after many weeks of research here discovered they had been purchased as a gift for the monastery of the Capuchin monks near Barcelona. Further inquiry revealed the fact that the only son of the Count was employed as an accountant with a Palma business firm.

The young man, it was ascertained, was familiar with the details of the sale of the library and its contents, and he informed Mrs. Mott that the Majorcan Buonapartes were another branch of the family and only distantly related to the great military genius of Europe.

It is understood that the New York woman already possesses a great deal of historical material regarding Napoleon's birth and early boyhood, obtained from many sources which, it is expected, ultimately will find its way into a book or other permanent form.

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Kentuckians' Plea for Saving of Hickman Bridge, Old Landmark

Clippity-Clippity Gait of Old Dobbin Has Given Way
to Rush of Motors—Must Wooden Bridge Go Too?

Lexington, Ky., April 22.—Special Correspondence. ANCIENT landmarks connecting the age of the stagecoach, Kentucky's wooden-covered bridges—marvels of engineering and grace in their simplicity of line—are one by one disappearing; but not without a protest from the residents in their vicinity.

The latest to be condemned by the State Highway commission, which holds them unsafe for heavy motor traffic, is perhaps the most remarkable of all, and an effort is being

made by citizens of Lancaster, Jessamine and Garrard counties to preserve it, not alone on mere economic grounds, but because of its history and natural beauty. This is the Hickman or Camp Nelson Bridge, spanning the Kentucky River on the noted Bluegrass tour that passes Shakerstown, Dix Dam, Brooklyn Bridge and the Kentucky River palisades.

Built in 1838 by Lewis Wernwag, who came West from Washington as the old National Highway was constructed and erected a number of graceful and yet substantial wooden spans of this sort in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. This bridge is perhaps the most interesting in Kentucky. It is said to be the longest single span wooden cantilever bridge in the United States. No metal whatever was used in the original structure. Its 240-foot span, suspended high above the stream, simple in design, graceful in line, appears from a distance to be almost too slender a thing to have borne the heavy burden of years of traffic. But as a motorist approaches, he notes, with surprise, that it has two 15-foot driveways, and with satisfaction and a feeling of security, that its beams and timbers are of the strongest oak, timber that has been known to stand up under heavy usage for centuries.

Proof that the builder was a fine engineer is seen in the fact that until heavy busses and trucks recently began to use it, there was only slight vibration as an ordinary car drove across. Last spring the Highway Commission put in a heavy new flooring, and shortly afterward the ancient bridge began noticeably to buckle. It has been closed to traffic, but resi-

dents of the vicinity have entered a plea with the commission, through a special delegation, to try again to preserve the landmark.

Only a few of these old bridges remain in Kentucky as links with the romantic period of growth of the State, a day when so many of its splendid buildings of classic design were erected. There is a bridge across the Licking River at Cynthiana, also constructed by Wernwag—in 1834. This resounded to the hoots of Morgan's men when they took the town in the sixties. The old King's Mill Bridge over the Dix,

marks, the purely utilitarian iron bridge has nearly always replaced them. Therefore the plea of the citizens to retain the most striking of these old bridges may bear fruit, especially when it is impressed upon the authorities that architectural beauty of bridges, plus historical associations, should greatly enhance their value to the State in attracting tourists.

What They are saying.

GEORGE FORT MILTON: "In my opinion, salvation of the Democratic Party as an instrument of liberal government depends upon unflinching recognition of the nation-wide demand for effective federal enforcement of the prohibition law, and upon advancing a real program of farm relief."

WILLIAM E. SWEET: "Undoubtedly war talk would be much less abundant if, in time of peace, it was known that no one would make a cent of profit from war."

THOMAS A. EDISON: "The world doesn't need any more inventions until general intelligence has increased so that men can be had to operate what we have."

DR. D. A. POLING: "A good deal of the youthful delinquency today that troubles us is directly traceable to the fact that boys and girls are given spending money instead of jobs."

SCOTT NEARING: "Russian workers are better fed now than they were before the revolution."

JOSEPH MCSORLEY: "The price of peace is stern, habitual and long-practiced self-denial."

PROF. ANDRE MORIZE: "Nothing is lost. Many people are eager for a chance to say of the League of Nations, 'I told you so'; but I say: Wait, and have confidence. There is a great will to peace among the people of Europe."

BISHOP WILSON: "Strength is debtor to weakness."

HERBERT HOOVER: "Broadly, 1000 bushels of wheat can be transported 1000 miles on the set for \$20 to \$30, by our modern equipped Mississippi barge service for \$60 to \$70, and by railroads for \$150 to \$200."

MEGIDDO SCENE OF EXCAVATIONS

Resumption of Operations
in Spring to Be on
Elaborate Scale

JERUSALEM, April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Megiddo, the place where the last decisive battle is to be fought on the Day of Judgment, according to Scriptural prophecy, is to be the site of further extensive excavations this spring.

Excavations at Megiddo were begun in 1903 by Dr. G. Schumacher under the auspices of the German Palestine Society (Deutscher Palästina-Verein) and continued until 1905. Results were somewhat disappointing. Lack of funds compelled Dr. Schumacher to run trenches in all directions in the hope of making a sensational find which would keep up interest, but he was disappointed.

In September, 1925, excavations were resumed by Dr. Clarence Stanley Fisher of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, of which Prof. J. H. Breasted is director. The money, said to exceed \$200,000, for five years' excavation on an elaborate scale, has been given by John D. Rockefeller Jr. There is at least 1,000,000 cubic meters, all of which must be moved by hand, and the undertaking may continue over 10 years.

Excavations closed for the initial campaign shortly before Christmas. Dr. Fisher, who is also professor of archaeology on the staff of the American Schools of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and Bagdad, will be in Jerusalem probably until the beginning of the second campaign.

OTTAWA FIDDLERS' CONTEST
OTTAWA, April 22 (AP).—An international fiddlers' contest will be held at Ottawa the last week of May, open to amateur fiddlers from Canada and the United States. All contestants must never have taken lessons from a professional teacher. Prizes to the value of \$800 will be awarded the winners.

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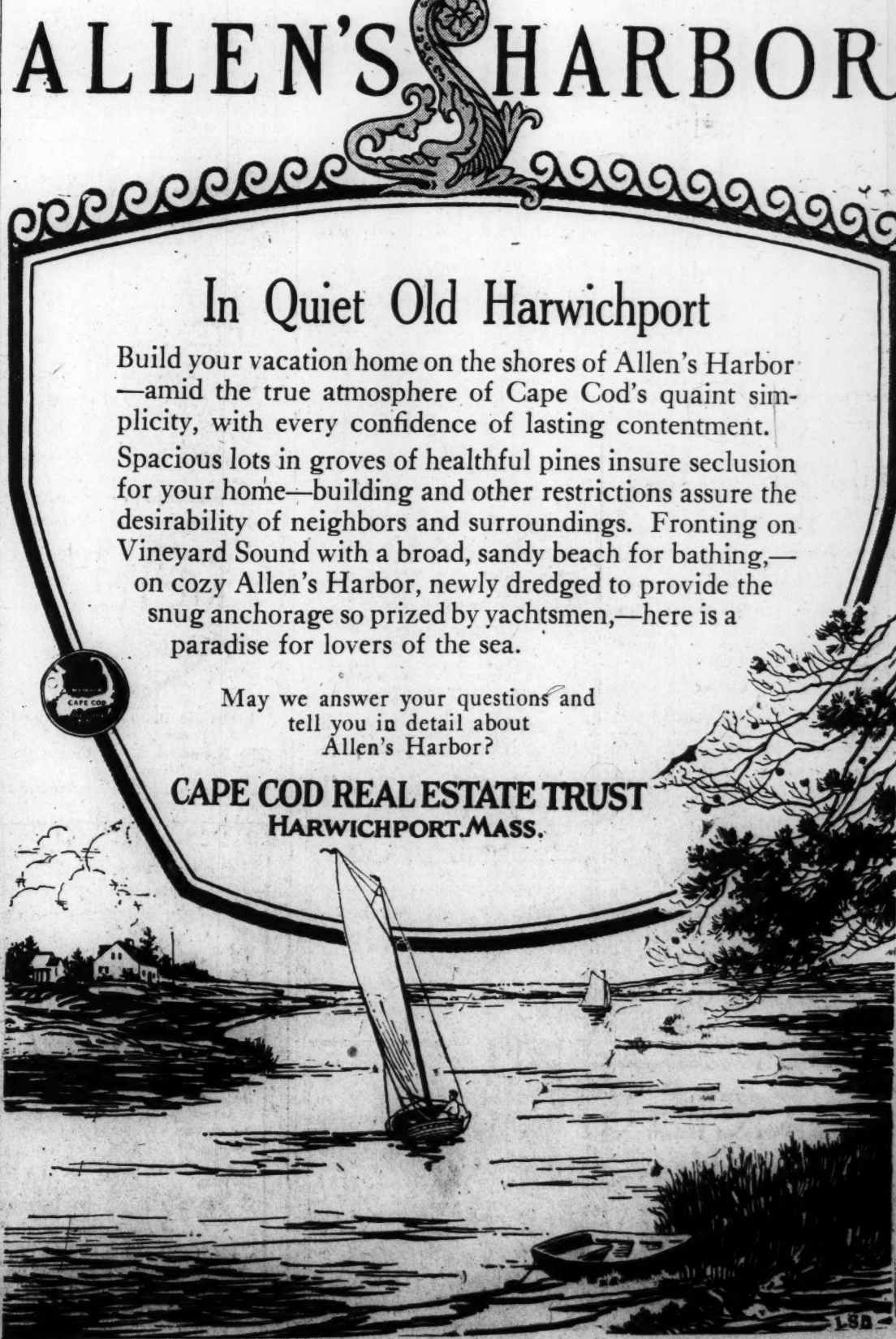
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SUNSET STORIES

Two Little Girls and a Name

"I DON'T see why the new teacher has to call me Mehetabel," said Belle, coming home from school one day with tears in her eyes. "I expect that she has your name written down that way in her class book," said the little girl's mother, "and after all, dear," she added, "it really is your name."

"You and Daddy never call me anything but Belle and Miss Brown always called me Belle and now the new teacher says Mehetabel right out in front of all the class. I saw some of the girls laughing and oh, Mummy, Mummy," here Belle's voice broke, "I don't like my name at all."

"Why, girlie mine," said her mother, "Mehetabel was the name Daddy chose for you because it was his mother's."

"Maybe Grannie didn't mind it as much as I do," said Mehetabel the second, rubbing her wet cheeks against her mother's shoulder.

"Why don't you have a little talk with your teacher after school tomorrow?" Mummy suggested. "I am quite sure that she would be willing to call you 'Belle' if you prefer it."

This seemed a good idea, so the next day Belle stayed behind after the others had gone. Presently Miss Anderson looked up and saw the little girl waiting beside her desk.

"Do you wish to speak to me?" she inquired, smiling kindly.

The friendly smile made it easier for Belle to unburden herself and in a few minutes she had explained her trouble.

"Mehetabel is such a funny name you see—not a bit like Helen or Violet or Kathleen—nice ordinary names."

"That is just what I used to think," said Miss Anderson.

"Oh!" was the astonished exclamation, "do you know someone else named Mehetabel?"

Miss Anderson nodded her head. "Yes," she said, "when I looked through my classbook and saw that one of my little pupils had that name I was so interested. Then she added, 'But of course I will call you Belle if you prefer it.'"

Belle smiled gratefully, but as she turned away Miss Anderson remarked, "Mehetabel has a very beautiful meaning you know."

"What does it mean?" Belle questioned with interest.

"God blesses," was the answer, and then Miss Anderson's eyes grew dreamy. "Once," she said, "there were two dear loving people living by themselves in a very big house. Sometimes they felt quite lonely for

the rooms were all so large and they seemed very empty. They used to long for a little child to run in and out those big rooms and play around the garden. And then one day their wish came true. So they called the little girl 'Mehetabel.'"

Something in Miss Anderson's expression made Belle ask a question. "Were you that little girl?" she wanted to know.

"Yes," was the reply, "but," and here Miss Anderson gave a queer little smile. "I am going to tell you a secret. There were times when I wished that I had been given some other name. I even shed a few tears over it once in a while."

"I know," said Belle, with sympathy in her voice. "It sounds odd, doesn't it?"

"There was a short silence and then Belle said, 'You may call me Mehetabel if you like, Miss Anderson. I am sure that I shall not mind it so much now.'"

When the time came again for Miss Anderson to address the little girl by name before the class a look of understanding passed between the teacher and her pupil.

"I never even noticed whether anyone laughed or not," said Belle a little later when she was telling her mother.

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How the Bank Helps Budget Accounting

ONE objection that is often raised when the subject of household accounting is introduced for discussion is that it is too complicated. This is a very common objection, and it is the purpose of the author to clear the ground before considering actual accounting methods. The practicability of budget-accounting rests on two fundamental provisions: first, all income must be deposited in a bank; second, as far as possible all payments should be made by check. Where this is not possible, non-convenient, cash payments should be made from a petty cash fund. Now this may sound like something very complicated and "businesslike," businesslike, it is, because running a home is as much a business as running a store, but it is not by any means as complicated as one would imagine.

Pay by Check

The convenience and possibilities of the American banking system are not always appreciated, even by those who have established checking accounts. The bank usually charges nothing for handling as many checks as the customer chooses to write, except one dollar a month when the balance falls below a certain point. Nevertheless, the majority of people pay many bills in currency which will not be paid by check. This includes all weekly accounts, and monthly accounts, as well as many kinds of purchases for which payment is required on delivery. In the chart that accompanies this article will be found, under the caption, "Payments made by checks," suggestive lists of items that may be paid for in this way. The real advantage of this method of settlement will be more apparent when one takes up the matter of recording expenditures under budget classifications. If it were possible to draw an income only by check, budget accounting would be an exceedingly simple business even for the novice. But it is admitted at once that this is not practical in the home, and there must be some other method of accounting for payments made by cash, in such a manner that such disbursements may be properly recorded against budgeted allowances.

The Petty Cash Check

Under the heading, "Petty Cash Check," will be found a suggested list of items that can be paid only in cash. Small as this list may be, to record each day money expended for all or any of these purposes would place upon the housewife and the husband a burdensome duty. The question arises now, How are these to be taken care of under the system which is being presented? The plan recommended is one that has proved to be a good one wherever it has been applied, and that is the establishment of a small fund, weekly or monthly, out of which payments are made in cash. The amount of this fund should be carefully determined each month, and then a check drawn for the sum found necessary. But just how small what is necessary be determined? By estimating on the basis of past experience extending over as long a period as possible. For example, for a family with established and regular habits it should not be difficult to determine how much is spent each week in marketing. The husband, if he takes his lunch in town, should have no difficulty in stating a sum which will be definite and subject to little change. Having carefully estimated this prospective expenditure in currency, the next step is to charge it immediately to the different accounts carried in the budget account book. If this is done, then there is no necessity to keep a check of every cash payment made during the week, because the accounts have been charged before the expenditure is incurred, or payment made. To be very explicit, let us take a concrete case. After careful and thoughtful consideration, and investigation, a family of four finds that provision must be made for cash disbursements, as follows:

Food, \$24. Car fare, \$5. Average store purchases, \$5. Supplies, \$3. Theaters, amusements, and personal, \$4. This totals \$41 a week, or say, \$100 a month. On the first day of the month (or, every Monday morning) a check for \$100 (or \$24) should be drawn payable to "Cash," and when cashed, the money should be kept in a special drawer or cash-box, and distributed and paid out as required. Of course, there will be something over, or a deficit at the end of the month, but if the estimates shown above have been properly worked out, this will be very little, one way or the other. Whatever is left over may be kept to make up deficiencies at some other time. But so long as conditions and claims are

A Wee Garden

can be made beautiful and a big garden can be improved by growing the **TEN WONDER PLANTS**. Old-fashioned favorites, improved in the minute. These seeds will grow for any time, anywhere, and OBEY! They are easy to grow, and you can also grow them in pots, and for the best results, use the special seedling boxes. Write for catalog and details. Write to: **CRENSHAW SEED CO., Inc.** 285 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

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Gelatin Marshmallows
A manufacturer of gelatin says that marshmallows can be successfully made at home with gelatin. The recipe is simple.
For each 100 lbs. of cold water over one-fourth package of gelatin. To 2 cups of granulated sugar add 10 tablespoons of cold water. Set over the fire and stir until the sugar is dissolved, then let boil 3 or 4 minutes. Add the softened gelatin, stir until the gelatin is dissolved, then let cool. Add 1/2 teaspoonful of vanilla extract and 1/4 teaspoonful of almond extract, and when the mixture begins to set, beat with an egg-beater. Continue the beating until the mixture is quite firm, but will settle to a smooth level. Turn into a pan generously sprinkled with sifted powdered sugar. When cold and firm, cut in squares and roll in sifted sugar.

Denatured Alcohol to Remove Stains
Denatured alcohol will remove stains of all kinds from the most delicate materials without leaving a mark. If possible, take a piece of the same material as that which has been stained and rub the denatured alcohol gently on the spot. Has the process until the stain has vanished and rub until quite dry. In this way it is possible to remove bad fruit stains on silk and fine woolen dresses, and even ink stains. The light lining of a coat which has become dirty (when the coat is still fresh enough not to need cleaning) can be treated in exactly the same way. If the alcohol is warmed the process will be even more successful. As the substance is inflammable do not let it get near the fire. Put some of the alcohol in a bottle and place the bottle in a saucepan with cold water on a small fire and warm up.

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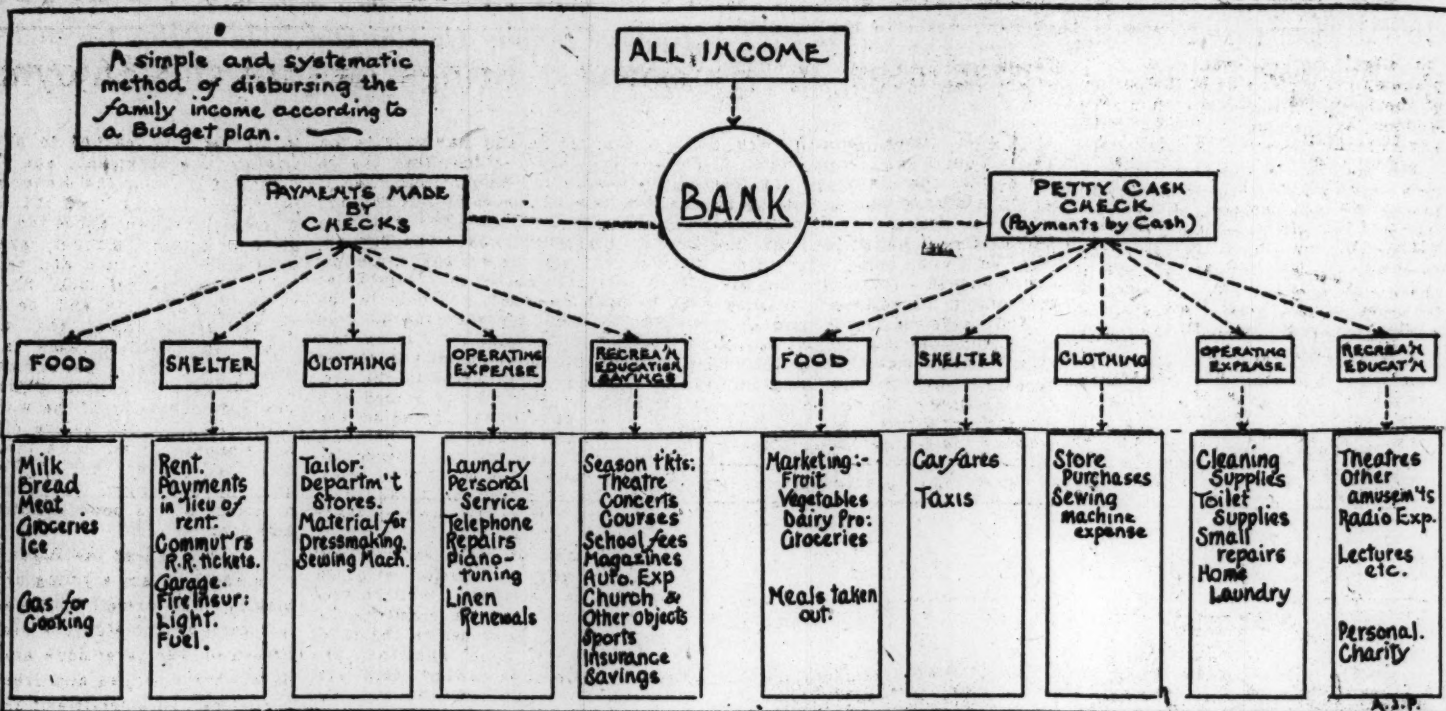
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The Charm of Celosias

PROBABLY in no other species of garden annual is an exceptional and intrinsic worth so universally overlooked as in that of the celosia. The celosia is an oddly picturesque class of plant, having attractively colored foliage which, together with the innumerable small flowers and seed vessels and their supports, forms a strikingly brilliant color-mass; the flowers are sometimes gracefully arranged like willow plumes; others are formed like spikes, others like balls of wool yarn, and some are densely corrugated, frilled and duted like a cockscomb. The descriptive phrase, triple purpose flowers, might fittingly be applied to these gorgeous bloomers.

Purpose number one is chiefly to inject brilliancy of color into the garden. The foliage of some of the types is a rich, beautiful shade of brown, that of others is bronzy green and brown, and some is fresh bright green. Each of these effects sets off in the most fetching manner the crimson, orange-red, scarlet, pink, plum or golden splendor of the blossoms. The plants of the different types vary from one to three feet in height; scores of branches are thrown out and all of the branches support numerous laterals, with smaller flowers often mixed with the foliage, so that the plant in bloom looks like an immense bouquet splendidly arranged and set in the ground. None of the blooms fades or falls until hit by frost.

Purpose number two is to provide cut flowers for indoor decoration. If cut and kept in fresh cool water the spikes, plumes and crests of bloom will often retain their sparkling freshness for as long as two weeks. The pink and white blossoms of the spike-like sort are especially effective for vases and, when arranged with other cut flowers, lend grace and winsome novelty to the bouquet. Purpose number three is drying for winter bouquets. The warmth, the intensity of color, the unique features of the flowers, some like corrugated chenille, crushed velvet and tassels of wool yarn, others not unlike crispy plumes, render the various types exceptionally attractive and adaptable to serving this important purpose. Bouquets of rare and distinctive beauty can be achieved with arrangements of the different colors of the dried blossoms. The plumes work up in the most pleasingly graceful manner, while with the crested types almost unbe-

lievably charming formal effects are possible. The celosias are divided into five distinct types: namely, the celosia plumosa, the chrysanthemum-flowered, celosia spicata, cockscomb (cockscomb), and Chinese wool flower.

Celosia Plumosa
The celosia plumosa or plumed variety develops into stately plants three feet tall which are considered among the most ornamental for garden display. The flowers come in candelabra shape, and the flowers, veritable masses of ostry-like feathers, wave gracefully above the rich greenish-brown foliage. The colors embrace carmine, crimson, golden-yellow, orange-red, scarlet and plum.

Chrysanthemum-Flowered
The chrysanthemum-flowered celosia is a favorite in the better class of flower markets. The flowers come in many bright and charming shades of yellow, pink, red and reddish-purple, and are borne in immense rounded heads not unlike giant chrysanthemums. They have a soft velvety touch. The foliage varies from bright green to brownish-green.

Celosia Spicata
This is one of the most charming and useful of the species. The plants grow to be about three feet tall, in a round slender pointed spike of bloom three to four inches in height and one-half to one inch in diameter. The flowers at first are a pretty bright rose, changing to silver-white from center to base so that a fully developed spike resembles a slender, miniature plume with a rosy tip. This type is one of the most easily dried for winter bouquets.

Cockscomb (Cockscomb)
Not the least of the charm of the cockscomb type of celosia is its fine bronzy-brown foliage. The heads or "combs" with a touch like velvet or ruffled chenille, are of various colors, rich purple, crimson, yellow and rose and of such indescribable mellowness of tone that, although rich and warm, each seems to blend pleasantly with the other. They often

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The Charm of Celosias

grow to enormous size, from six to ten inches in extent, crowning a plant only a foot high.

The Chinese Wool Flower
The Chinese wool flower is the most charmingly curious of all the celosias. Globular flowers like balls of yellow, rose-pink and bright red silky wool, bloom in the midst of fresh green foliage in July, and continue until the frosting period, never dropping off or fading, but increasing in size and brilliancy. The plants branch freely, each branch terminating with a large roundish head of wool, and each branch in turn supports numerous smaller branches with correspondingly smaller heads of bloom.

The appearance of the ball of wool might most clearly be described by saying that it resembles a round tassel built up of innumerable uneven lengths of colored wool yarns, varying from an inch to three inches long, one end of each being fastened securely to a small central invisible foundation, the outer ends of each rolled or pinched to sharp points.

Culture
Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in a hotbed or a light window, in a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, covering the seeds to a depth of only four times their size. Press down with a board or pat firmly with the hands, water with a fine spray, and do not permit the seedlings to dry out. Transplant one inch apart into similar boxes or two-inch pots when the seedlings have formed two or three true leaves; plant out in the garden after danger from frost.

The seeds can also be sown in the open ground about the first of May. To secure the finest and largest blooms, sow the seeds thinly where the plants are to blossom. When there are two inches tall, thin them to stand 18 inches apart.

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In What to Invest, and How

ELIZABETH FRAZER has gathered into a book ("A Woman and Her Money," George H. Doran Company, New York, \$1.50) a series of financial essays published first in the Saturday Evening Post. The counsel, addressed to women with both small and large sums to invest, is put into the mouth of a synthetic character, a woman expert in a responsible investment house, into whose office comes a train of real people—all faithful transcriptions of whom and of whose experiences reliable accounts were brought to Miss Frazer from many sources. The method has the advantage of presenting the matter in a truly interesting narrative form. The reader becomes highly interested in the fortunes and misfortunes of the strongly pictured visitors; and she acquires respect and liking for the expert, who is intelligently conservative in policy but refreshingly breezy in language.

Avoiding Fluctuation

Although in its first pages one fears that the book is addressed only to the tyro, progress beyond those shallow depths carries one into a sufficiently choppy sea. The complexity of the investment business is so evidenced that the student appreciates the importance of employing continuously an expert to look after her stocks and bonds, not only to rescue her holdings from normal depreciation by reinvestment at the right moment in upward-looking securities. It is estimated that 30 per cent of one's holdings should be changed each year in order to overcome inevitable fluctuations. The case of the rich archaeologist whose widow and daughter

found themselves in need because the explorer of the past locked his securities in a safe deposit vault for a lifetime, unconscious of shifting conditions in the industrial world which were sapping many of their values, is an incident of a type not so familiar as that of the victim of bogus schemes, but equally arresting and worthy of thought.

The relation of the investment to the investor—to her vocation, her intelligence, her temperament, her potentialities—is interestingly emphasized and will be a new idea to many small and large investors.

The real message of the volume is, however, the importance to the investor of an expert adviser and the accessibility in banks and investment houses of such professional counsel, who not only make the original purchases but continuously watch and manipulate securities for the advantage of their clients.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Whether in Grocery Shop or Sun Room
the Barrel Is Always Useful

A COMFORTABLE, pretty chair that is very appropriate for a bedroom or the sun room, if upholstered with cretonne, or for the living room if more durable material is used for the covering, may be made at little expense out of a barrel.

The cask, of light weight and with wooden hoops, can be obtained from any grocer. Two important things must be remembered when choosing the barrel, however: the seat must be put in on the line determined by one of the hoops immediately above or below the center of the barrel, and the seat of a comfortable chair is about 15 inches from the floor. If the lower hoop near the center of the cask is 12 inches from the bottom of the barrel, three or four neat wooden legs may be painted a dark color and then varnished and nailed to the completed chair to raise it about three inches.

With Saw and Nails
First, knock off the hoop at the top of the cask, and the seat. With a sharp saw, cut down to the hoop where the seat is to be, and then across, leaving an opening of a little more than a third the circumference of the barrel. Secure the ends of the cut hoops with strong, short nails to prevent the staves from opening. Firmly nail a few pieces of wood round the inside of the cask, in line with the hoop, to form a support for the seat.

Put together the boards that formed the head of the barrel and fasten them securely by cleats on the under side. Before putting the seat in position and nailing it there to the blocks to prevent its slipping, use it to make a paper pattern for the seat covering later.

Learning to Upholster
From strong muslin, make a bag six inches wide and long enough to reach across the top of the back of the chair and the opening at the front of the seat, with about six inches to spare. Fill the bag with cotton batting, then take the long edge along the top of the chair in a line about two inches from the edge. Draw the projecting edge of the bag down over the top of the chair and nail the other edge similarly on the other side of the back, leaving a couple of inches of padding at each end. In the same manner, make a pad over the sharp edge at the front of the seat.

Make a rather thick padded cushion of muslin to fill the inside of the back of the chair and long enough to roll back over the two front edges about an inch. A similar pad is necessary for the front of the chair below the seat. Tack the filling occasionally as in quilting and fasten the cushions in place on the barrel.

Begin covering the chair at the inside of the back. Fasten the upholstery material back along the line of nails at the top and back of the chair-back, smooth it down over the front and tack it to the chair seat. To make the cover conform to the curves of the chair-back, blind-nail very narrow strips of the material, from the top of the chair-back to the seat, in three or four lines. Tack the sides of the upholstery material smoothly back over the cushion that rounds the chair-back at the sides. Nail the top corners last, easing the material over the roll and nailing it in place.

Cover the back of the chair with a pad of heavy paper, then, with small upholstery nails, fasten a piece of material to come down to, and covers, the hoop on line with the chair seat. It is always safest to cut a pattern from paper for these covers before cutting into the material.

It Becomes a Soft Garden Seat
Cut a strip of material wide enough to reach from the seat to the bottom of the barrel, with three inches added for turning under, and long enough to go around the cask and allow for a seam. Mark with a pin the center of a long edge. From the pattern made from the seat, cut a circle a little larger in circumference to provide for a seam, and on this mark the distance across the open front of the seat. Pin the center of the long edge to the center of this

arc and sew the long strip to the circle only between the marks that indicate the open edge of the seat.

Lay this last-made seam in place at the front of the chair and tack it in position on the raw edges so no nails will show. Pad the seat well and nail down the rest of the cover. Nail the top edges of the long piece around the uncovered portion of the barrel, following the top of the hoop and close the seam. Turn under the bottom edge about one half of an inch and gather with a darning needle and piece of heavy cord. Draw the twine tight and tie it. Even-out

the slight fullness and tack it in place on the under side of the bottom of the barrel. Nail on the varnished wooden feet that may be bought from any cabinet maker for a small sum.

For the chair cushion, cut out circular pieces by the seat pattern, allowing for seams, and a strip three inches wide and long enough to go around the pillow with a bit to spare. Sew the circles to the two edges of the long strip, leaving an opening for stuffing the pillow. Fill the pillow and blind-stitch the seam.

A chair for the yard or garden can have the seams of the barrel caulked with a paste made of soaked newspapers that, dried in the sun, make a filling almost as durable as cement. Painted, with the hoops of a contrasting color, such a chair may be quite ornamental.

Choice Fluorspar of Past Epoch Sold



Derbyshire Spar of About the Year 1780. This Chalice, Urn, and Magnificent Bluejohn Tasse Were Shown in the Levee-hulme Collections Recently Sold From the Anderson Galleries, New York.

ABOUT the middle of the eighteenth century, someone with an eye to natural beauty observed the charm of the solid fluorspar found in Derbyshire and known colloquially as Blue John. In 1765 it began to be manufactured into vessels and ornaments, such as urns, vases, candelabra and the like. Unfortunately, the vein was soon exhausted and such manufactures ceased about 1780. For this very reason the objects deservit much of the richly marked spar are exceedingly rare. They formed a highly prized portion of the Lord Leverhulme collection, recently disposed of at the Anderson Galleries in New York City. The catalogue of the collection quotes an interesting bit concerning this ware from a notice issued in 1773, which reads thus:

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The colors are arranged in flowing streaks and curves like those of certain kinds of marble; they include soft shades of cream, buff, orange, brown, amethyst and red. Certain portions are translucent, which adds to the decorative effect.

The illustration shows some particularly fine specimens. These ornaments are mounted, as a rule, on square or circular plinths of polished slate, marble or spar.

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A Practical Bed Spread

Many housewives find themselves at a loss for a suitable bed spread for the children's beds or perhaps for every day use where almost weekly laundering is needed. They would like something inexpensive, of light weight and easily done up, yet they want the spread to be pretty.

One meeting all these requirements may be made at home, from six yards of unbleached muslin. It can be left the unbleached color, or dyed a soft tan, soft rose, rich deep blue, or any other color to harmonize with the rest of the room. Divide the length of the material, and sew together in shape. As the edges to be joined are selvedge, the seam may be very narrow. Then make a hem of 1½ inches all around the spread, using very fine thread and a close machine stitch. If desired one may imitate hemstitching by allowing the right amount for the hem, then drawing five threads out of the material and afterward stitching the hem just outside this line.

When the spread is finished, dampen it and crush it together tightly with the hands, letting it dry without smoothing out. This is to give a crêpe effect. Such a bed covering is as easily washed as a sheet, requires no ironing, and looks very well indeed. If greater elaboration is desired,

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Orderliness in Housework Brings Leisure and Enjoyment

MANY times, women who do their own housework find that the dinner-getting, coming as it does at the end of the day, is the hardest part of their work. The affairs of the morning are taken care of, and lunch disposed of easily enough; but if the housewife goes out in the afternoon to shop or to visit a friend, or to attend club or church meeting, or to take part in any of the many useful activities open to women, it often seems to her like drudgery to return from the pleasant afternoon to the labor of cooking the dinner for her family.

One way to eliminate this drudgery is what may be termed "getting ahead of the work." A little careful

planning beforehand may provide for these evenings a dinner that can be so prepared in the morning that it will be ready to serve in half an hour after her return home. The meat may be a cold roast, cooked the day before, or it may be a steak or chops. Potatoes and many other vegetables may be made ready to cook, in the morning, and left standing in cold water in a cool place. Celery and radishes can be washed and placed in a dish of cold water in the ice-box; lettuce washed and placed in a cloth bag on the ice; the salad and desert prepared ready to serve. Such dishes as macaroni and cheese, au gratin potatoes, scalloped corn or tomatoes, etc., can all be arranged in the baking dish in the morning ready to set in the oven.

A woman returning home from happy, helpful association with her friends to a meal, well-ordered kitchen, with all the elements for the dinner ready to set on the stove or table, will soon find that she feels differently toward this last duty of the day, from the one who comes rushing in late with perhaps her supplies for her meal, hastily purchased and poorly selected, under her arm, to an inhospitable kitchen and piled-up work.

The wise housekeeper will find that not only on her afternoons but on those she spends at home, her dinner-getting will proceed in a much easier fashion if whenever possible the work has been done in the morning. However, so as to provide plenty of variety for the family menu, she will arrange to have on home days such foods as take long cooking or that must be prepared at the last minute.

Art Rules Applied to Housekeeping
Indeed, keeping ahead of one's work, coupled with orderly attention to it, will go a long way toward taking the drudgery out of any branch of housework. A woman who had been an artist before her marriage afterward found housekeeping very difficult, especially cooking the meals. Her attention was called to the fact that as without orderly action there could be no success in art, so without orderly action successful accomplishment could not be hoped for in any line of work. She was also urged to apply to her new duties whatever underlying rules she had learned in her art.

She endeavored to do so and found that suitability, accuracy, painstaking care, etc., were as demanded of her now as formerly. Even the inspiration, which is the essence of art, and which she had felt must be wholly lacking in housework, was no longer missing when she was willing to look upon her housekeeping as her present means of self-expression. She went herself

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who besides keeping her apartment in order, carried on her home several little business side-lines. She complained bitterly because, on account of the diversity of her duties, she seemed never able to get anything really accomplished. She discovered the following method to be of great value in her work: Every morning before beginning any of the many tasks that lay ahead of her, she sat down with paper and pencil and made a list of her day's duties in the order of what she felt was their importance. She then went about her work from one task to another, finishing one completely before allowing her ideas to travel to the next. As each job was completed she crossed it off her list and proceeded to the next one, again keeping her thoughts on the business in hand and not allowing it to travel back to the one just done. It is true that she often had interruptions, so that the list ran over into the next day; also occasionally circumstances would occur that made it necessary to alter the sequence of the duties. But these slight derangements did not interfere with the theory of orderly action which she was trying to follow. As time went on she found that the orderly procedure from one thing to another not only eliminated from her thoughts any sense of confusion but of actually saved time. Moreover, by concentrating her attention on the task upon which she was engaged instead of thinking back over what she had done, or worrying about what remained, she acquired greater efficiency, and this efficiency soon began to bring forth fruitage both in the quality and in the amount of work she was able to accomplish.

There is a great difference between the workers and the drudges of this world, and it seems to be the privilege of each individual to decide whether she takes her place among the one or the other.

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Musical Events Theaters News of Art

The Ojai Festival

Los Angeles, April 18 (Special Correspondence)—The Ojai Festival, held April 17, 18, and 19 at Ojai Valley, as an expression of musical appreciation, by Mrs. Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge and Frank J. Frost, was an event of inestimable value, giving intimate music an impetus in California. It was an unobtrusive success, necessarily, because of the limited number who could enjoy the programs in the beautiful setting of the Ojai hills which glistened alternately in sunshine and rain during the performance. The five concerts were given in the Foothills Hotel, which afforded a room of excellent acoustics and a large porch for the audience of 300.

There was nothing startlingly radical about the programs; but modernists—J. B. McEwen, de Falla, Goossens, Pizzetti, Carpenter, Eichheim, Bach, Brahms, Grieg, Hindemith, and the prize-winning quartet writer, Albert Huybrechts of Belgium—had their place with Bach, Beethoven, Brahms and the rest. The London String Quartet gave the first concert with Miss Thurlfield. The afternoon, playing a Beethoven quartet from Op. 59, a movement from McEwen's "Les Dunes" and the César Franck Quintet with the assistance of Myra Hess, pianist. The McEwen fragment was a bit of atmospheric accompaniment to the mood of a soft spring day with caressingly gentle breezes. The César Franck established the artistic convictions of the Londoners and the poetry of Miss Hess.

Anne Thurlfield's Song Recital Saturday morning was given over to a program of song by Anne Thurlfield, a field of English. Four old English songs (seventeenth century) made it plain that Miss Thurlfield could be depended on for thoughtful artistry. Each number was sung in complete self-abnegation. It is always the composer first with Miss Thurlfield. Her poised and admirable restraint evoked a grateful response.

Manuel de Falla's "Psyche" for voice, flute, harp, violin, viola and violoncello (Miss Thurlfield, André Macquarrie, Alfred Kassar, Louis Persinger, Nathan Firestone and Walter Ferner) was rich in suggestions to be completed in the listener's imagination and ended with a breath of tone suspended in mid-air. Goossens' "Melancholy" for voice and string quartet, was an impression of dark day beside the lamp.

"The Fishing of the Ring," an Ildebrando Pizzetti song for voice and quartet, dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge and given its first performance here, was characterized by a lilting rhythm but of no style. The composer originally six modern English and American songs were the most easily enjoyable of the Thurlfield recital. "When I Bring You Colored Toys," by J. A. Carpenter, evinced a good American modernism without affectation. Two composers of this group were present, Henry Eichheim of Santa Barbara and Frank Bridge of England. Arthur Bliss was represented by two nursery rhymes accompanied by clarinet, Masterpieces of Schubert, Brahms, Schumann and Strauss completed Miss Thurlfield's offering, which was so rich in unusual songs of widely varied intent. The Strauss "Ständchen" was superlatively well done, but the old English and the modern songs were more closely identified with her success. Strauss, now a resident of Santa Barbara, contributed much with her piano accompaniment.

Hans Kindler For virtuoso playing, the performance of Hans Kindler, violinist, was the outstanding event of the festival. His interpretation of a Beethoven sonata (from Op. 5), with Mr. Harold Samuel playing the piano, was a revelation. Beethoven became a contemporary in this rendering. Kindler played the Brahms Sonata, Op. 38, with Myra Hess, with moving fervor. The seldom-heard Bach Concerto in C major for two pianos was energetically accomplished by Miss Hess and Mr. Samuel. Their Bach was emphatic to the last degree and the themes had a working-out that was at all times loud and clear. No nonsense about it, and very little sentiment either.

The Little Symphony Orchestra of New York gave the Sunday afternoon concert, playing Grieg's "White Peacock" and Hindemith's "Kleine Kammermusik." The Grieg was lovely memory, while the Hindemith fortunately can be quickly forgotten. Snatches of musical ideas, suggestions left in suspensions with humorous inferences, here and there interspersed with waltz themes in combination, and the colored his conversation at a ball, describes this work of Hindemith's.

The flute-playing of Georges Barrère was magnificent. With Barrère, Harold Samuel upheld his reputation for superlative Bach playing as they read the Sonata No. 6, together.

Huybrechts' Quartet The quartets of Frank Bridge and Albert Huybrechts, prefaced by the Mozart Quartet in B flat, given in the vivid portrayal of the San Francisco Chamber Music Society, formed the final program Sunday evening. The Bridge Quartet proved a most satisfying example of fine workmanship. The cello opening (adagio) established the mood of serious purpose, which continued throughout. Natural sequence of rising and falling tone with modern harmonization produced its pleasing effects. The Scherzo was perfunctory but the original mood of sincerity returned with the recapitulation.

Albert Huybrechts' quartet, "Pomme," in one movement, received the Ojai Valley Prize for 1926 of \$1000 from a jury consisting of the Chamber Music Society of San Francisco (directed by Louis Persinger), F. Jacobi of New York and Santa Barbara, and Alfred Hertz of San Francisco. Preliminary examination of about half the submitted scores was done by Walter Henry Rothwell, conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, and Henry Eichheim of Santa Barbara. M. Huybrechts was born in 1899 in Dinant, Belgium, was graduated from the Brussels Conservatory and has

written works for piano, violoncello, chorus and orchestra. He has also just won the Coolidge prize, to be formally awarded in the fall at Washington, D. C., judged by Howard Hanson, Frank Bridge, Albert Spalding and Carl Engel, for a violin and piano sonata.

After a first hearing of the "Pomme" ("Très modéré—très vite et très lent—à l'agité"), its virtues are not immediately apparent. Its first measures are fussy, and not until it changes into an Oriental disharmony, relieved by a folk dance development of Russian proclivities evolved from the Asiatic mood, does it become understandable.

Mr. Frost is planning another festival for 1928.

Minneapolis Hears a Stageless "Lohengrin"

MINNEAPOLIS, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Minneapolis symphony concert season came to a brilliant close last Friday evening. The final concert was preceded a week earlier by the first attempt in Minneapolis to present opera in concert form, when Henri Verbrughen and the orchestra, assisted by a fine chorus and a capable quintet of soloists, gave the first and third acts of "Lohengrin." Presumably this sort of musical entertainment will become a regular feature of future seasons, as it should be to judge from the really splendid success achieved.

In some respects opera in this form has its advantages, for we are able to concentrate on the purely musical aspects of the work being performed, besides being relieved of certain incongruities of action, stage settings or stage devices. Instead of merely observing a spectacle through which the figures of incredible personages go a-wandering, we had on this occasion the felicity of listening to some rarely beautiful orchestral playing, while the soloists, headed by Paul Althouse as Lohengrin, sang with intelligent appreciation of both music and text. Presumably Mr. Althouse, clad in radiant armor, would have made a more imposing figure as defender of the Grail, but he could not have sung any better, and his efforts were ably supported by Elsa Diemer, as Elsa; Bernhard Ferguson as Telramund; Herbert Gould as Henry, and Mrs. Raymond Havens in the role of Ortrud.

For the concert Friday evening the principal program selection was the First Brahms Symphony and in the interpretation of this work Mr. Verbrughen proved that his orchestra was the pinnacle of its development and that he has broadened and deepened his own conception of the symphony. One might take exception to some of the tempos, particularly in the last movement, but that seemed to drag a little at first, but evidently the retardation was with a definite purpose, for he built up a climax that for pure virtuosity has never been excelled in the history of the orchestra. Better still, the leader has found himself imaginatively, as was demonstrated in the slow movement and in the sprightly Allegretto, if we dare apply the term "spritely" to Brahms music. The whole was welded together into a matchless unit, with the complexity of the first movement remarkably lucid.

The program was completed by excellent performances of the overture to "Oberon" and Borodin's "In the Steppes of Asia Minor," with some arias by Mendelssohn, whose singing proved fairly satisfactory, weakened, however, by uncertainty of pitch in the opening number.

Immediately at the conclusion of the Sunday popular concert the orchestra leaves for the spring tour, which will continue until late in May.

Toronto New Symphony Pays Penalty of Success

TORONTO, April 19 (Special Correspondence)—The New Symphony Orchestra is paying a rather peculiar penalty of its undoubted success. When the orchestra came into existence three years ago it had a carefully made plan. All the musicians were engaged in theater orchestras or elsewhere. They believed that if they organized a band under the able guidance of Luigi von Kunitz, they would cause a demand for a permanent orchestra. In the meantime they continued to hold their various positions, and arranged to give twilight concerts at 5:15 o'clock, an hour at which all the men could arrange to be present. In course of time they hoped to relinquish their other positions in order to be welded into an established orchestra.

The New Orchestra has now established itself firmly in the musical life of Toronto, but the public appears to think so highly of it in its present form that there is no demand for expansion. Music lovers have grown to enjoy attending a concert on the way home to dinner. The audiences grew steadily during

the season just past, with an increased demand for the more expensive seats. On two or three occasions the house was sold out, and at the final concert fully 500 people were turned away from a hall seating nearly 4000. In other words, the people want twilight concerts, with



Vernon March's Design for the Canadian National War Memorial.

Canada's National War Memorial Design Accepted

Ottawa, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—A national war memorial, chosen from 100 submitted by artists and sculptors in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, will make an imposing structure. It comprises a base, surmounted by a large square arch, capped by two female figures of heroic size bearing laurels of victory in their outstretched hands. A group of infantry and artillery are marching through the arch. These will be executed in bronze. The base is 26 feet by 24 feet, and the memorial is 45 feet in height.

A year ago the Canadian Government announced that the sum of \$100,000 had been set aside for a national war memorial to commemorate the services and sacrifices of Canadians in the World War. Many beautiful and striking models were submitted, but the one chosen seemed the most appropriate for the site on the Plaza between the post office and the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Mr. March is a native of Farnborough, Kent, England.

programs lasting from 5:15 to 6:30 o'clock, once a fortnight. The past season was so successful financially that it actually carried itself, and that is not usual these days with orchestras.

As the New Orchestra has made the twilight concerts so popular, they have decided not to make any changes in the season of 1926-27. They will arrange 10 concerts, commencing in October, and there will probably be no effort next year to expand into a permanent orchestral organization.

The season just completed is one of which the New Orchestra has every reason to be proud. In the 10 concerts the orchestra played 33 works, of which more than half were added to their repertoire this season. That fact alone indicates the earnestness with which they rehearsed.

During the season, six works never heard before in Canada were presented, four of which were given world premieres. The novelties were: "Variations for Orchestra on an Original Theme," by T. J. Crawford; "The Temple of the Goddess," by F. H. de Massi-Hardman; "Transitions," a symphonic poem by Arthur Friedheim; "The Miracle of the Roses," a tone poem by James Lyon; Symphony in Major, by Louis Grande, and an orchestral suite by A. M. Forster.

The other symphonies given during the season were Beethoven's Fourth and Tchaikovsky's Fourth. Ten overtures were played, as follows: Beethoven's "Egmont"; Berlioz's "Roman Carnival"; Elgar's "From the South"; Goldmark's "Sakuntala"; Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream"; and "Ruy Blas"; Smetana's "Wagner's 'Lohengrin'"; and "Meistersinger." Symphonic poems included Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," and Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre."

It will be noted that the New Symphony Orchestra has given 10 rontons interesting musical fare on a small scale. Having made such a success, they naturally hesitate about branching out into the larger and more precarious existence of a permanent orchestra, although they recognize that to be their ultimate destiny.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, April 22—Mrs. Fiske will appear on tour next season in "Ghosts," beginning in October. She has devoted a long time to the study of Mrs. Alving, which will be her fifth Ibsen role. Those preceding are Nora Helmer, Hedda Gabler, Rebecca West and Lona Hessel. The tour will be under the management of Charles D. Coburn. The production will be directed by Harrison Grey Fiske. An interesting feature of the season lies in the fact that the engagements will be played chiefly under the auspices of universities and other educational institutions, women's clubs and civic bodies.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Anne Nichols presents

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

CASTLE SQUARE THEATRE

COPLEY

Andrew Takes a Wife

To Our Readers

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Canada's National War Memorial Design Accepted

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"Iolanthe" Revived in New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, April 21—Plymouth Theater, Winthrop Ames presents "Iolanthe," the Peer and the Peri, a comic opera in two acts, by Gilbert and Sullivan. Staged by Winthrop Ames, Conductor, Robert Howland Bowers. Settings and costumes by Woodman Thompson. Dances directed by Louise Gifford. The cast:

The Lord Chancellor.....Ernest Lawford Earl of Mountararat.....John Barclay Private Willie.....William C. Gordon Strephon.....William Williams The Queen of the Fairies.....Vera Ross Iolanthe.....Adele Sanderson The Fairy.....Kathryn Reece Lella.....Sybil Sterling Langlen Phyllis.....Lois Bennett

As the curtain rose on the first act of Winthrop Ames's revival of "Iolanthe," the large audience was greeted with a stage picture to be long remembered.

Winthrop Ames should have an artist make a painting of that opening scene so that future producers of "Iolanthe" may have a guide to the most beautiful staging the opera has ever enjoyed; for surely this is the most beautiful staging the opera has ever enjoyed, for surely this is the most beautiful staging the opera has ever enjoyed, for surely this is the most beautiful staging the opera has ever enjoyed.

Everything that Winthrop Ames has offered to his admiring public has been marked by good taste. The presentation of "Iolanthe" at the Plymouth Theater attains the peak of the stage producer's art—the art of assembling beauty understandingly. And if anything was ever written that requires just that highly intelligent treatment, it is the delicately imaginative yet withal satirical fireworks display called for by the manuscript and score of "Iolanthe."

There is so much to admire in this production that to find faults in the cast would be petty. Mr. Ames must have found it difficult to fill this company, and he has done his work remarkably well. Each member of the cast—Ernest Lawford, John Barclay, J. Humbird Duffey, William C. Gordon, William Williams, Bert Private, Vera Ross, Adele Sanderson,

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK—Motion Pictures

CECIL B. DEMILLE'S

"THE VOLGA BOATMAN"

Times Sq.

GREATER

RIVOLI

Harold Lloyd

"For Heaven's Sake"

SELWYN

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

The Black Pirate

LOS ANGELES

Motion Pictures

"THE BIG PARADE"

THEATRE

BEN-HUR

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

Kathryn Reece, Sybil Sterling, Paula Langlen and Lois Bennett, and of that remarkable chorus—do not serve a vote of thanks. We should like to include as well the musical director, Mr. Bowers, and every one of his musicians. But it is to Winthrop Ames and Woodman Thompson, the designer of the settings and costumes, that chief praise is due. F. L. S.

"Algol"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, April 7

IN "ALGOL" the first thing you see is a lone, crooked star, hung high in the sky. Then you see an observatory dome turn slowly round against the heavens. Then come two captives, saying this star is Algol, named by the Arabian astronomers, who told mystical stories about it.

Now you see the star again, but this time it seems to be a baleful eye. Then deep in a sunless coal mine you see humanity at last in the shape of a miner, whose bare back and shoulders gleam like brass in the blackness; and back of his head, out of the coal itself, like a living lump, comes the eye.

So open the motion picture made by Ufa, called "Algol." It is a tale, told in the manner of the Brothers Caep, of a little machine which the messenger for Algol gives to the miner who, by means of it, becomes the dominator of the world. For the machine draws its power from Algol. The dominator has harnessed the energy of the stars, and the earth becomes covered with machines of unfathomable force. Men no longer work in the mines and in the fields. Everything is done by machines, and everything is done for these machines.

The story runs along between the corridors of monstrous factories of formidable shapes and glittering steel and in sharp contrast—along country lanes and cross-country paths. Finally, the dominator is so dominated by his power, so obsessed by his secret which he can share with no one, and so swollen with the tyrant, and refusing all appeals to give the energy of Algol to humanity—he destroys what he has built, and the earth and the crooked star are as far apart as ever.

The picture of the dominator is played by Emil Jannings. This picture was made, it would seem, before either "The Last Laugh" or "Vaudeville," and as the production is not so good as these, so Jannings' acting is not quite so good. But for all that, "Algol" is a masterpiece of production, and Jannings' strong and careful characterization of the miner who masters machines and is in the end mastered by them, is a piece of work to be preserved for study and delight. The women's parts are well played in this picture. The woman who so distrusted Algol that when her miner husband became dominator she left him and went to the fields and the flowers—to labor with the earth—was so well and deeply done that one would like to know the actress's name.

This film is interestingly produced by an unnamed director. Everything—even automobiles arriving at a house—is so photographed as to be interesting and beautiful. The restless movement of machines is justly accented. The long thin corridors and numberless low steps that lead to the master machine are built and patterned with just enough of the fantastic to suit the theme. The significance. Only once or twice is the fantasy intrusive, or unwarranted by the action—but these very defects contribute to the value of this film when considered in its proper place, as precursor of the fine things that Ufa and Jannings have since done together in this vein. V. P.

AMUSEMENTS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

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at HUDSON THEATRE

WEEK OF APRIL 20TH

"MARY"

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

Metropolitan

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Identical with the \$4,000,000 Production NOW PLAYING

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FORREST THEATRE, Philadelphia

Spring Shows in New York

By RALPH FLINT

New York, April 20

WITH a protracted spring season, there are still a goodly number of gallery trotters to be encountered about the town, and a large and representative turnout greeted the members of the New York Society of Women Artists at their exhibition at the Anderson Galleries this afternoon. This new group of artists has a decided personality and has covered the gallery walls with as lively and decorative a lot of canvases as has been seen this season. These ladies of the palette and chisel have gravitated together as naturally as the members of that up-and-downing Whitney Studio Club down in Eighth Street; drawn together by a common impulse of freedom and independent expression in art, they owe nobody anything, and stand pledged to nothing save their own individualities. They are related to that sturdy body of indefatigable exhibitors known as the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, who way the Whitney group is to the National Academy; in other words, they are the poles apart from all that is conventional and academic.

While most of the modernistic art in America is derivative in a general sense, reflecting in one way or another the big Parisians, it has at the same time a genuinely vital and engaging character of its own. This decorative and efflorescent note re-sounds the length and breadth of the Anderson Galleries where the ladies are now assembled, and the general effect is decidedly taking. Further inquiry into the individual sources of this pictorial heatiness reveal a rather wide-spread lack of any special talent, a rather common disregard of those essential elements which have hitherto figured the presence of pictorial genius. While the two portrait canvases of Marguerite Zorach have a decided Pascin flavor, they stand out as genuinely felt and individually seen designs in the modern mode, and quite the best work in the show. Other high lights are the well characterized sketches and heads by Anne Goldthwaite, the smartly set down beach scene and theater interior by Theresa Bernsten, Lucy L'Engle's striking Pascin-esque panels for a winter room, Marjorie Organ's figure studies, and Henrietta Shore's decorative flower pieces. There is also interesting work on view by Connetta Scaravogline, Margaret W. Huntington, Lucille Blanche, Gladys Dick, and Sonia Brown.

The Valentine Dudesing Galleries have a number of paintings by Joseph Stella on hand. This highly decorative and colorful painter once more overlaps the parapets of everyday procedure and lands among even more exotic and beautiful fields of vision than before. His floral hieroglyphs are as taking as ever, and a large panel dedicated to the rose is filled with his inventive horticultural stemmings and burgeonings, all wrapped around with quaint tendrils and arabesque light color. His five panel, mechanistic vision of New York is again displayed, and this intricate phantasmagoric interpretation of Manhattan proves that Mr. Stella was well in advance of the so-called mechanical mode of modern art that is descending upon the town, particularly via the theater, when he labored over the unique webbing that revolves themselves into the manifold phases of metropolitan activity. His newest pieces are difficult of assimilation by the uninitiated, and their

symbolistic note sounds strangely. Again he may be in advance of his time, but that of course is impossible to speak of now. At any rate, he is still among the leading "originals" of the day.

There are lots of other things to be found in the galleries of interest. Joseph Pollet presents some striking landscapes at the Dudesing Galleries in West Forty-fourth Street, done in an individual and vigorous way, and bearing no trace of any particular school or group. He gets a great sense of receding space in his mountain views, and while he spends little time in capturing detail, he strikes the big essential contrasts with remarkable exactness. The Kraushaar Galleries are given over for the moment to a large group of etchings by John Sloan, and to a new series of oils by Gifford Beale, dealing with his Westport gulls in a large and decorative way. The Backus Gallery shows some recent work by Robert Brackman that argues a strong, sensitive tonal sense for this young artist. At the Knoedler Galleries C. Bennett Linder is showing a large group of portraits done for the most part in Detroit, and depicting various members of the family of Henry Ford. Helen Davidson is at the Durand-Ruel Galleries with paintings and pastels of the Orient, and A. Sheldon Pennoyer is simultaneously at the Anderson Galleries and the Macbeth Galleries with studies of Spain done during a recent visit.

Speculation too has not been foreign to this intonation. The fantastic rapidity with which certain pictures

have increased in price has taught our contemporaries that painted canvas is among the objects suited to speculation. Examples of works of art decried one day and bought the next at unheard-of sums of money have encouraged them in that belief and have stirred emulation among the painters.

Thus the painter reigns over the art of today. Halls and palaces and galleries have been multiplied for his use. What is more he has descended into the street. From Montmartre to Montparnasse Paris has its open-air picture markets, and the passer-by who would not have ventured into a picture gallery now looks at and buys the paintings displayed for him on the pavement. And the youth of today, so eager for money-making, begins to think that art and fortune can very well be reconciled.

The Independent Salon gets tamer at every exhibition. It is this year exceptionally moderate in its tendencies. The age for monstrosities and eccentricities is passing. But as there is nothing to replace its old extravagance modernism is becoming amorphous and dull. There are plenty of exhibits pleasant enough to look at, but they are so perfectly indifferent. They are forgotten as soon as seen.

Comic pictures (often unconsciously so) dominate. Aristide Briand is represented two or three times—in painting, in sculpture, in wax, in plaster, in bronze and even in oilcloth (a caricature of him by Goursat). The "Picador" by the Spaniard José de Creff is the nearest approach to what the public expects from the Independents. This picador and his horse are entirely made of stovepipes.

Among the 3726 works exhibited, one may manage to discover a Matisse, a Guérin, a Signac, but generally speaking the "faces" are missing. The Independents having no jury; all the would-be artists who cannot find entrance in the other Salons, crowd in. The foreigners are many, the Slavs, the Czechoslovaks, the Scandinavians providing the wilder note of the Salon. Among the Anglo-Saxons, contingent as they find Theodore E. Butler who contributes a "Fog on the Seine," James Butler and his batiks; Eugene Paul Ullman with two figures, Myron Nutting, Cameron Burnside, Philip Miller, Gerald Murphy are also exhibiting.

Sculpture is abundant, compared with preceding years. Marcel Gimond is represented by two busts. M. Parayre has carved in ebony a graceful young girl. There are some schematic forms of animals by Mme. Bégue and researches in metal by M. Gargallo. There is a good composition by M. Stoll and the Rol des Aulnes—a group formed by a galloping horse and two personages—by M. Chauvel shows an interesting effort. The pottery of M. Bonifas, the ceramics of M. Ewald, the enameled glass of M. Argyriadis, and among the most interesting objects d'art.

S. H.

Independent Salon Opens in Paris

Paris, April 9

Special Correspondence

RECENTLY the thirty-seventh Salon des Independants opened its doors at the Palais de Bois, by the Porte Maillot. Seventy rooms are occupied by the display of paintings and water-colors, drawings and prints, sculpture and objets d'art. Strolling among the miles of pictures, after having spent many hours in the Retrospective show recently held in the Grand Palais, one cannot but wonder at the incredible abundance of pictorial work which has been produced in the last 30 or 40 years. What becomes of so many exhibitors? Is it possible that buyers are so numerous as to provide a living for so large an army?

Yet the hungry artist one does not meet, and one can count a respectable quantity of modern art that is known yesterday, have obtained notoriety and even repute. There is in our day an immense publicity made in favor of pictures and sculpture, which helps the artist rapidly to acquire a reputation. The painter holds a leading rank in the new world. The noise made round the younger schools, their manifestations, their desire for novelty, and also the prevailing fashion, have shed a luster on the artist of today.

Speculation too has not been foreign to this intonation. The fantastic rapidity with which certain pictures

have increased in price has taught our contemporaries that painted canvas is among the objects suited to speculation. Examples of works of art decried one day and bought the next at unheard

THE HOME-FORUM

Poems in a Certain English Mood

RECENTLY I gave myself the pleasant task of evaluating, for the satisfaction of my own critical judgment, the poetry of A. E. Housman, concerning myself chiefly with its uncommon values. No one can read these poems without at once sensing the fact that here is poetry with a tang of its own. Inquiring further into the meaning of this it will be found that the worth of it rests not so much upon an unusual accented rhyme as upon an associative emphasis pervading all the poems. Mary Austin has written for our day concerning "The American Rhythm" illustrating her theme by "Songs in the American Manner." So far as I am aware there is no "English" rhythm, but there is a certain English mood which finds its supremest illustration in the poetry of A. E. Housman. It is to the articulation of this mood that he has devoted all his poems. He has no other love; he has no other line. He draws his magic, not from the hidden depths of the English heart. When I read some time ago the query of Don Marquis concerning our own poet William Rose Benet as to whether he had ever been in Italy, and he answered it by saying, "No matter . . . he has Italy in him," I found myself saying: "This also is the secret which explains Housman. He has England in him."

He is the voice of her deepest mood. If you ask me to tell you what this is, I can only ask if you were born in England. Have you tangled your feet in her heather, or walked her country lanes, or gone to her country fairs, or walked the corridors of her manorial halls? These are the facts which, associated with a thousand memories, make an Englishman English. Only as one recalls that it has taken a thousand years to grow an Englishman can one come to a realization of that which gives significance to the poems of Housman.

He is the voice of her memories in an unusual way. Other poets have sung the fame and glory of England collectively. Her national heroes have always had their eulogies. The spirit that has made Old England great has never lacked for a singer. And those who are English born find common pride in hearing of our heritage. But with Housman a different, a more personal, note is struck. Reading these poems, we hear our own voice. Every phrase he uses touches a chord of our own experience. Every English-born lad has some "Ludlow" in his heart when he reads:

"The lads in their hundreds to Ludlow come in for the fair."

Every English born lad remembers, though under other names, that

"Clunton and Clunbury, Clunmound and Clun, Are the quietest places Under the sun."

Or he remembers the time when he

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Green Boughs

Birds were singing everywhere
In the sunny spaces.
Blackbird, thrush, and linnet were
Flashing through the flashing air.
Full of air and graces.

Up and down and round about,
Soaring, gliding, swinging,
Darting in and scudding out,
While through all the pretty rout
Came their frantic singing.

And upon the sunny view
Happy trees were holding
Pretty baby leaves anew.
Freshly bathed in the dew,
For the sun's beholding.

—James Stephens, in "Songs from the Clay."



A Cottage by a Sandy Lane. From a Painting by Anton Mauve

One of Anton Mauve's Landscapes

"THE sweet lyric artist of Holland," an appreciative writer has called Anton Mauve, whose low-toned, tender harmonies seem to bring one very sympathetically close to nature. Possibly his affection for Josef Israels; his great admiration for J. F. Millet, and for the art of William Maris, may have stimulated Mauve more than any other outside influence, but his own ideals of beauty found their best expression in a style which has made his landscapes so generally desired that there now is scarcely a Mauve to be purchased.

Perhaps Mauve is most familiarly known by his very naturally composed sheep pictures—sheep on the heath, sheep in the fold, along the dusty highway—all painted with the tender love of a shepherd. Farm horses he was an adept in drawing, and in glancing over his sketches one sees horses drawing the plow through the heavy soil; drawing a cart along a sandy dune, or grazing in some flowering meadow. He understood the nature of working people. The sand dunes near The Hague (Scheveningen), the flat fields about Haarlem were combined in his youth was spent, and the birches and fir trees near Laren where he lived in later years; all these homely scenes Mauve loved to paint because he understood, and was in sympathy with his native environment. Why seek to paint an unfamiliar mountain range, or goats on an Alpine ridge, when he had the primitive little village of Laren with its ancient-looking buildings, its lime trees, its sheep in green fields all about him just waiting for the touch of his brush to bring out their beauty as he saw it in the soft misty light of the Zuid-Zee.

In the painting reproduced is shown another style of picture that Mauve liked to paint—a low thatched house by a sandy roadway, a horse grazing, a cart, and some friendly trees. Here they all are combined in a most pleasing manner. One is surprised to find that ordinary sand can have so much color and warmth, and that the lights and shadows playing about a rudely-built home can weave a story of such sweet content. The man by his cart and the horse plodding through the deep sand, belong there, too, as well as the glow of a heide, or heather, tract in the distance. It is a typical Mauve landscape and makes its appeal to the affections, as well as to the aesthetic sense, the little story it tells is enfolded in a harmony so poetically rhythmic that it seems to sing its way into the heart. The original painting belongs to the J. C. J. Drucker bequest to the Ryks Museum in Amsterdam, where it hangs near several others of Mauve's most cherished pictures.

Wales

Mother of holy fire! Mother of holy dew!
Thy children of the mist, the moor, the mountain side,
These change not from thee heart, these to thine heart allied:
These, that rely on thee, as blossoms on the blue.
O passionate, dark faces, melancholy hue!
O deep, gray eyes, so tragic with the fires they hide!
Sweet Mother, in whose light these live! thou dost abide,
Star of the West, pale to the world: these know thee true.

No alien hearts may know that magic, which acquaints
Thy soul with splendid passion, a great fire of dreams;
Thine heart with lovelier sorrow, than the wilful sea.
Voices of Celtic singers and of Celtic Saints
Live on the ancient air: their royal sunlight gleams
On moorland Merioneth and on sacred Dee.

—Lionel Johnson, in "Poetical Works."

Property

I have an endless garden—and I don't know where it is,
For I found and lost the title in a castle in Cadiz.
There are many little garden-gates, creaking like gulls,
And a sea full of ships there, with gold on their hulls—
But why so many ships and why so many gates,
Only my lost title-deed in Cadiz relates.
I have the tallest tower there that ever touched the blue,
But since I don't know where it is, I don't know what to do—
For I went there in a dream once, a wild way-faring,
Glad and magnificent beyond all caring—
I wish I had the reason now that then I had
For being so magnificent and being so glad.
But who knows the measure of the distance to there?
I hurried back to Cadiz. The castle wasn't there.
They told me that a mist had come and arrows of rain
And then a gust of darkness—and every window-pane
And doorway of the castle had vanished in Cadiz—
And what can you do with property, when you don't know where it is?

—Witter Bynner, in "A Canticle of Pan, and Other Poems."

A Town Window

Beyond my window in the night
Is but a drab inglorious street,
Yet there the frost and clean star-light
As over Warwick woods are sweet.
Under the grey drift of the town
The crocus works among the mould
As eagerly as those that crown
The Warwick spring in flame and gold.
And when the tramway down the hill
Across the cobbles moans and rings,
There is about my window-sill
The tumult of a thousand wings.
—John Drinkwater, in "Poems."

The Lesson of Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING is pre-eminently the season of promise. The earth, awakening from its long period of rest, responds with gladness to the magic touch of the sun. In nature's laboratories, unseen silent agencies are at work quickening into action the slumbering roots and seeds which presently push their tender shoots above the earth. Even before the frost has entirely loosened its clasp, dainty blossoms appear. Awake to the manifold charms of nature, one can scarcely fail to be inspired by its beauty and harmony. None will deny that the deep significance of spring is the joy and promise it affords—joy inspired by the sudden awakening from the inertia of winter, promise held in the myriad unfoldments we see about us, each enfolding the prospect of a rich fruition.

Solomon had a lively sense of the wondrous pageantry of nature which year by year traverses the earth, lending to each successive period its own peculiar charm. He saw the springtime as eloquent, both of the joy of awakening and of the promises to be fulfilled with the unfolding of summer. In recognition of the wondrous charm of nature, the wise man, in voicing the love of Christ, used spring as the symbol of hope. "For, lo," he declared, "the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land; the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell." What an inspiring vision of the hope and promise of spring!

How apt was Solomon's use of spring to illustrate the hope of mankind awakening to the facts of spiritual being, to the promise of the blessings which the loving Father has bestowed upon His children. Thus spring in the eyes of the seer became a season of refreshment, of awakening anew to the glorious privileges of the sons of God, to blessings innumerable and so precious that earth contains no adequate measurement for them. How gracious may become the springtime, if it but turn the thoughts of mortals to these wondrous possibilities; if it but stir the heart to turn to God as the Giver of all good gifts, of all the wonders of being which

we see symbolized in the glories of nature. Mrs. Eddy expresses this thought with rare tenderness in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 330). "When gentle violet lifts its blue eye to heaven, and crown imperial unveils its regal splendor to the sun," she writes; "when the modest grass, inhabiting the whole earth, stoops meekly before the blast; when the patient corn waits on the elements to put forth its slender blade, construct the stalk, instruct the ear, and crown the full corn in the ear—then, are the mortals looking up, waiting on God, and committing their way unto Him who tosses earth's mass of wonders into their hands?" Mrs. Eddy saw in the marvelous promise of spring the occasion for mortals to turn more completely to God in recognition of His infinite love for His children, whom it is His gracious privilege eternally to bless.

Mortals, in the heaviness of material beliefs, in the winter of their discontent, accept the earth-burden as real and inevitable; they submit in their ignorance to what seems a cruel fate, the ceaseless round of weary days. They know no way of escape, and shoulders bend under self-imposed burdens. But with the awakening attendant upon the stir in the hearts of men of the Christ, Truth, as revealed through Christian Science, how their outlook changes! Under the gracious touch of the healing truth the old beliefs are broken, the light of Love appears, the all pervasive light which is God, Love which gives all and asks nothing in return. How inspiring the prospect; how exalting the outlook! Infinite, ever present Love, at hand and blessing all! What a glorious vision; how filled with hope! Thus it is that Love finds its way, gentle as the touch of spring, gracious as the south wind, enlivening as the genial rays of the sun, dispelling the shadows of old beliefs, and flooding consciousness with the light of eternal joy.

How may this state of blessedness be gained? By desire, obedience, and purification. The children of Israel, guided by their intrepid leader, Moses, through the mazes of their wilderness experience, at last beheld the promised land; but it became their own only when they went in and occupied it—took possession of it in the name of the Lord. So we, pilgrims of a later day, must take possession of the countless blessings which the Father has provided for His children. Those who love Him may, here and now, as they awaken to the ineffable glory of His bestowal, emerge from winter's heaviness and inertia into the glorious activities of the sons of God, who possess in unlimited measure the hope and promise of eternal joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

Shops

Oh, London has the bold shops, the silver and the gold shops,
Rich with all the treasures in the wide world found.
Oh, there you'll find the fairest shops, the cheapest and the rarest shops,
All ablaze with color on the pearl-decked grounds.
They deck themselves at daytime with the colors of the May-time;
They deck themselves at twilight with a glad and lyric glee;
But oh—the fusty, frowzy shops, those old marine, Limehouse shops—
Oh, they're the shops that most I love—the only shops for me!
—Thomas Burke, in "London Lamps."

Sandy Cove

We wanted to go down the river, first thing, in a little power-boat, and cross St. Mary's Bay to see what was on that stretch of coast beyond us. Villages were huddled on the other side, we knew by glancing at the map; and some one had said in Yarmouth that it was a pretty region over there. Yet when we got closer, and expressed our desire to a native, the town on the bridge he smiled tolerantly and wanted to know why we were so anxious to see a town like Sandy Cove. "A dull little place" was the way he put it. "Nothin' doin' at all." It would have been folly to explain to him that that was the very reason we wanted to get there.

Despite its saintlike name, St. Mary's Bay can cut up capers. It is a saucy, choppy, naughty little stretch of blue water; but as we puffed across we liked it better and better. The town behind us looked enchanting in the morning sunlight. Over the lovely light green hills we could see a church spire, graceful and immaculately white; and, below it, great blocks of granite came defiantly down to the very water's edge, with trees overhanging them. White sea-gulls soared above our heads and on our left a curving stretch of sandy beach invited us to bathe. Approaching nearer, I shall never forget my first vision of that village, snug and quiet, as if it had purposely folded itself away in those hills, aloof from the clamor of the world.

The Lake

But the always possible escape from dullness was the lake. The sun rose out of it, the day began there; it was like an open door that nobody could shut. The land and all its dreariness could never close in on you. You had only to look at the lake and you knew you would soon be free. It was the first thing one saw in the morning, across the rugged cow pasture studded with shaggy pines, and it ran through the days like the weather, not a thing thought about, but a part of consciousness itself.

When the ice chunks came in of a winter morning, crumbly and white, throwing off gold and rose-colored reflections from a copper-colored sun behind the grey clouds, he didn't observe the detail or know what it was that made him happy; but now, forty years later, he could recall all its aspects perfectly. They had made pictures in him when he was unwilling and unconscious, when his eyes were merely open wide.—From "The Professor's House," by Willa Cather.

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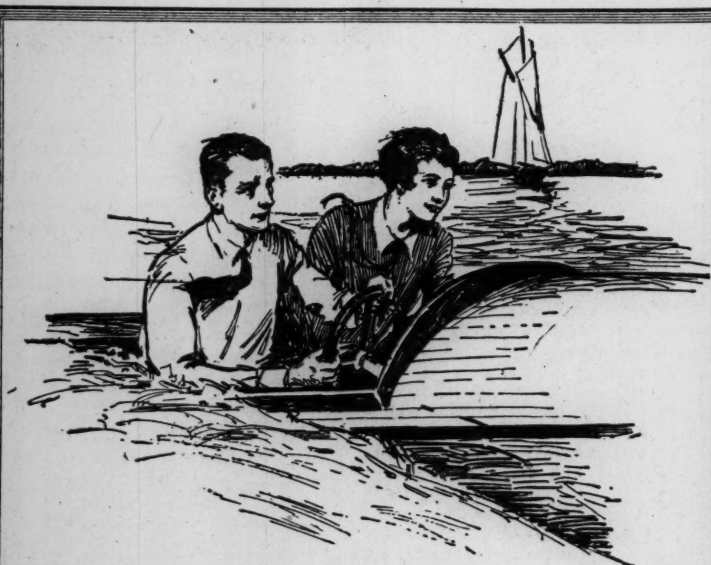
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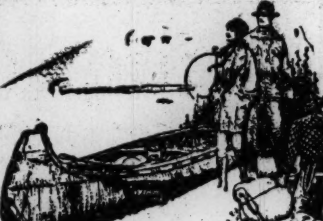
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BOSTON STOCKS



ARKANSAS HAS
A NEW SYSTEMIntramural Competition in
Nine Sports With Elabo-
rate Point System

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., April 23 (Special).—With the launching of this week of a system of college athletics which will engage the attention of every man enrolled in the University of Arkansas, the University of Arkansas athletic department.

Intramural competition in nine sports, with an elaborate point system worked out to decide the winners, is being entered into by all fraternities and boarding groups on the campus. The awards especially emphasize the value of entrance and participation rather than that of winning.

Each group has elected a student manager, who is responsible for the intramural activity of his organization. The student managers as a whole are under the supervision of Lewis Dalton, general student manager, and they will manage each game, furnish the officials, and make accurate records of the results for the files of the athletic department.

Tennis, playground ball, and track are already under way, and basketball, wrestling, boxing, and basketball following in the winter. By the time the season is over, it is expected that several hundred will be engaged in the contests, according to Coach Barnes. The system already shown proclaims the system a success, he said.

To the intramural team securing the greatest number of points by active participation in the intramural competition will give a trophy symbolic of the University of Arkansas intramural championship. The trophy will be won three times for permanent possession.

To winners of the intramural championship in each sport, the commission will award a trophy symbolic of the championship in that sport, the winning of the trophy three times in succession relegating it to the team permanently. Gold medals will be given to individual members of winning teams.

Despite the awards to victorious groups, the emphasis of the system is still upon individual participation, for the points upon which the awards are based are given chiefly for participation. Games won count, but not so much as the number of men playing in them.

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Washington 4 556
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RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 9, New York 8 (10 innings).
Washington 8, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 11, St. Louis 7.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 3 (10 innings).

GAMES FRIDAY
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

TODD LEADS IN BARRAGE OF HITS
NEW YORK, April 23.—The parade of Yankee hits continued at the Yankee Stadium yesterday, but the parade was also extremely busy and as a result, the Red Sox were unable to play. The Yankees, however, played a new game by the score of 9 to 8. When 15 hits fell to the Yankees, it was generally something radically wrong with some other department of the game and the time it took to play the game was a record. The Yankees defeated the Red Sox, a recruit from Toronto, and although the Red Sox failed to make a hit in five innings, they did make a hit in the sixth.

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Hardwick then conferred here yesterday with local sport specialists who we get the franchise and he later wanted it when the stadium was completed, we will step aside for him. We would then be content to house the amateur franchise. We would be a builder for the game in general and we would be glad to go along.

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**PRINCETON ADDS TO
BRITISH LOSSES 7-1**
PRINCETON, N. J., April 23.—The Princeton University lacrosse team defeated that of the combined Oxford-Cambridge Universities here yesterday by a score of 7 to 1. The visitors were greatly handicapped because they did not have a substitute and late in the game both sides were reduced to 10 men each when that of the Britons became incapacitated.

The Tigers played the first half with their regular team, but in the second half, with a safe lead compiled, the second-string Tigers were sent in. While the seconds were in the British line, the regulars were sent back into the fray. Capt. F. N. S. Melland scored the only goal for the visitors.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

By one of those peculiar quirks of the law which courts and astute lawyers discover, but which persist in evading the comprehension of the average layman, it has been found possible, at least temporarily, to undo an important part of the work of prohibition enforcement officers in their effort to check the illegal importation of contraband liquors along the coasts of the United States. A decision of the United States Court of Appeals in New York, concurred in by the three judges who heard the appeal, confirms an earlier finding by the United States District Court to the effect that in the absence of any enabling act the Government and people of the United States are without power to avail themselves of the provisions of the treaties, to which consent has been given by other nations, granting the privilege to seize prowling rum ships beyond the traditional three-mile limit.

This decision has the immediate effect, unless an appeal therefrom is taken to the United States Supreme Court, of releasing two such craft which had been apprehended beyond the three-mile limit under the assumption that the treaties entered into had rendered such seizures legal. But the far-reaching result will be the implied invitation to all marauding vessels of the rumrunning fleet to re-establish themselves along Rum Row, now all but deserted as a result of the determined efforts of enforcement officers, generously sanctioned by friendly governments across the seas.

It is not the purpose of the Monitor to criticize or controvert the solemn conclusions of a duly qualified tribunal. But there remains the persistent conviction that there exists that inherent national or common right to avail oneself of treaty privileges which have been sought in regular exchanges by the Chief Executive or those acting in his behalf, ratified by the Senate in due and regular form, and confirmed by those who have asserted such accorded rights without objection from anyone except those who have questioned them only that they thereby might pursue their lawless practices undisturbed. It is pointed out, perhaps unnecessarily, that the ratification of these treaties by which it was sought to extend the right of search and seizure beyond the three-mile limit to a limit somewhat indefinitely fixed as "an hour's sail from shore," makes them binding "so far as our relations with other nations are concerned." And along this same line it is observed that "there never was any statute passed by the whole Congress which would make the provisions binding on the United States, no matter how binding they may be on the signatories of the treaties."

This thoughtful explanation seems, somehow, not to be especially illuminating. Certainly nothing has been gained by inducing friendly foreign nations to consent to the seizure of offending vessels outside the three-mile limit if the power to make such seizures does not exist. It would seem logical to insist that the waiver granted carries with it the implied right to exercise the privilege accorded.

The way out, if one must be provided, is, happily, easily found. In anticipation of this adverse decision by the appellate court, and to avoid the necessary delays incident to a further appeal, a bill has been prepared and offered in Congress which is designed to repair the damage resulting from the action which would tend, naturally, to induce ships to resume their positions along Rum Row. This bill, it is explained, "would give to the United States the legal right to take advantage of the benefits which European nations gave in signing the treaties." It is agreed that if this bill is passed it will restore the situation existing before the discovery of a more or less technical loophole in regulations which had been based upon the reasonable presumption that a nation has the right of jurisdiction over that area of the sea which is sufficient to assure self-protection. The reasonableness of this view is fortified especially when its correctness is conceded and formally assented to by those who might be inclined to protest.

A notable gathering took place in Athens the other day. It was a conference of the churches called by the Holy Synod of Greece, and its purpose was the reconciliation of all the states in the Balkans. The background of the reconciliation was the adjustment of the difficulties that had kept the various nationalities apart. Even Bulgaria—which in the past has lived in a state of friction with Greece—was invited to Athens and attended the conference, one of the delegates being Professor Tsankoff, Speaker of the House of Parliament, the Sobranje. The first incident of the conference was the delivery of a lecture by Professor Tsankoff on church problems. The subject thus accorded to him was dangerous, to begin with, for the friction between the Bulgarian and the Greek churches is historic.

But the changed attitude between the Bulgarian and the Greek churches was so conspicuous, at the beginning of the conference, that Professor Tsankoff was heard courteously and tolerantly. He moved the assembly to applause, indeed, by embracing the chief delegate of the Greek Church. The new era of good feeling was emphasized later, at the luncheon given to foreign delegates, by the Archbishop of Athens, who expressed the desire that all the representatives of the Balkan churches might join in a common service at Athens. His wish was something new and inspiring. Bishops and priests from Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria seconded the pacific desire expressed by the Archbishop of Athens.

The Balkan nations, joined together in a common object of peace, have started the movement for pacification and future amity in a right manner. It is conceivable that the friction between various Balkan nations may, in time, be

smoothed out and friendship take the place of inharmonious. The work has been well begun. May it go on with the same animus, until all Balkan nations shall present a picture of harmony and co-operation.

In a recent issue of the Monitor was published the advice of Vilhjalmur Stefansson to the people of Canada to regard more optimistically the economic possibilities of the northern parts of their country. And in the same issue there appeared a dispatch from Moscow, announcing that, simultaneously with the arrival of the Amundsen dirigible, Norge, at Leningrad, the Soviet Government issued a decree claiming all land that may be discovered between the northern coasts of Russia and Siberia and the North Pole. The British Government did the same with regard to the antarctic lands in 1923 and 1924, the dispatch added.

At first glance the lands that may yet be found around the North Pole would seem to have an academic interest only. In all probability they are not inhabited and are indeed apparently hardly habitable, but as Mr. Stefansson points out, there have been so many mistaken ideas about the Far North that it is impossible to foretell what might be developed. The recent controversy about Wrangell Island shows what value even the smallest islands in the arctic may have as possible landing places for aerial navigation. Who knows what routes may be trafficked through the air between the East and the West in the near future? The line or great circle through the polar regions is certainly much shorter than the meridian, say between Paris and Tokyo.

As to the purely economic possibilities, the mineral resources now obtained in two parts of the earth, north of the arctic circle, are suggestive; namely, the coal deposits of Spitzbergen and the iron ores of Lapland.

The existence of coal veins in Spitzbergen has been known for generations, but except for the bunker coal required by various expeditions, no use was made of them until 1907, when a company organized by American capitalists, mostly Boston men, began operations. Since then similar enterprises have been started by English, Russian and Swedish firms, while the Americans have sold out to Norwegian interests. During the World War, when fuel was scarce in neutral countries, the demand for Spitzbergen coal grew very rapidly, and the extraction of it took a sudden boom. Mining still continues at Spitzbergen. The reserves are immense, the labor cost relatively low and aerial navigation may help in the transportation which is now limited to four months of the year, on account of the ice. Except for the long winter night, the climate, thanks to the Gulf Stream, is less severe than at many points much farther south.

In Swedish Lapland the existence of entire mountains of solid ore north of the arctic circle have likewise been known for a long time, but until an electrified railroad was built with power from a near-by waterfall, the ore could not be transported to the seashores of either Sweden or Norway, and attempts to establish local iron works failed. Now these arctic mines, worked in open cuts by electric light in winter and by the midnight sun in summer, supply in terms of iron contents over one-half of the ore that is sold in the open international market. The 1925 shipments amounted to about 5,000,000 tons, and looking forward to 1928 the Grangesberg Mining Company, which operates the mines as joint owner with the Swedish Government, has requested the Swedish State Railways to order enough new freight cars for that year to carry 8,000,000 tons.

There is hardly an iron producing country in Europe that does not use some of this arctic ore, though the bulk goes to the Ruhr district via Rotterdam, so that the idea that snow and ice only are found north of the arctic circle is certainly erroneous.

In the last analysis the cause of world peace is in reality far more in the hands of the coming generation than in those of their fathers, though many of the older generation may feel that consenting to such a belief savors of relegating themselves to the position of an outworn garment. Every year, however, is bringing into the center of the stage of world affairs those whose ideals and opinions will determine the national policies of the future equally as each year is removing from that stage those who have played a part, no matter how important it may have been, in the shaping of the policies of the past. Hence it is an auspicious sign of the times that a movement is well under way among high school and college students making for a better international understanding in the interests of permanent peace.

In this connection the activities of the young men and women in southern California have assumed such proportions as to place them virtually in the position of leadership in this movement, and the methods being employed in that section of the United States could be followed elsewhere to advantage. Everywhere the organized efforts being put forward are in the direction of fostering "the spirit of brotherhood and co-operation among the students of different races and nationalities of the university and schools by the cultivation of friendship and social intercourse," and with the purpose of promoting "a better understanding of different countries by considering their political, social, economic and religious problems, institutions, customs, manners and cultures," to quote in part from the constitution of one such club.

This student movement, with its particular activity in southern California, contains a promise for the future, which is bright beyond ordinary reckoning. So many young people of today were brought up in the atmosphere of the animosities of the World War, with its attend-

ant horrors of all kinds, that the tendency would seem to be in the opposite direction from that being thus taken. But, as is so often the case in similar instances, the very reaction to the horrors of those war days is making itself felt with a greater power than the force exerted by the hostilities themselves. The progress of the world is manifesting itself in larger and larger degree in the direction of peace and neighborliness. Though pessimists may claim that the clouds that lower upon the horizon presage problems and difficulties of dreadful import, the writing upon the wall, for those with eyes to see, far more certainly indicates that the era of permanent peace is dawning, when wars shall be no more.

Henry Ford, whose revival of old-time music has somewhat dimmed the luster of jazz, is credited with the assertion that while a violinist may become a fiddler, a fiddler may never become a violinist. How true this is few will dispute. "Mellie" Dunham, a typical country fiddler, scoffs any attempt to classify him as a violinist. He lays no pretensions to a knowledge of the intricacies of music, and is content with the cruder designation. On the other hand, James Clafey, who won the "world's championship" fiddling contest in Maine, may rank either as a fiddler or as a violinist, playing as he does with equal facility the jigs and reels of the one, and the more classic studies of the other. Likewise it would be hard to draw the line on Scott Skinner, the "strathspey king," who crossed the Atlantic to enter the Lewiston competition.

Skinner has been the source of inspiration to fiddlers in his native country. He is the composer of lilting melodies, quick steps, pastorals, and solos reminiscent of the hills. He has spent many years on the concert stage, and has won renown as an author of books for the violin. Yet he bridges the gap between composer and player, himself showing in public the manner in which his compositions should be rendered. As a violinist he has a national reputation; as a fiddler he ranks high. His participation, and that of other men from abroad, gave the Maine contest an international significance. How far his appearance in the United States, with that of other visitors from foreign lands will influence the movement for "country" music it is difficult to say.

It was thought, when "Mellie" Dunham was invited to play at Mr. Ford's home in Michigan, that the revival of "country" music had begun, and that it would receive an impetus from the popular acclaim which everywhere greeted the veteran fiddler. Yet this proved to be but partly so. The lionizing of "Mellie" Dunham had a deeper root than appeared on the surface. It was not solely his music that carried him to the forefront of artists; nor was it the ingenuity of the stage manager that placed him financially on a level with some of the most distinguished musicians. Behind his popularity there was romance, the romance of democracy, the idolizing of an humble snowshoe maker who, overnight, became famous.

But all this has helped to focus attention on the old-time fiddler. It is his opportunity to give the world a taste of music now almost forgotten; to give a public weary of jazz the tunes which an earlier generation relished; and to save from the danger of neglect much that is best in the music of yesterday. Led by a man who has achieved fame in the industrial world, and who has done much to renew interest in passing phases of country life, the old-time fiddler should be able to win a great deal of sympathetic interest for the music of other days.

Editorial Notes

The Dearborn Independent frequently publishes excerpts from other periodicals under the caption, "I Read in the Papers." In the issue of April 3 was an unusually interesting clipping. It started, "The profits in the liquor business are so great that men who might be earning a decent living otherwise are tempted into this nefarious traffic in brandy and rum, and what is still worse, the example of so much drinking everywhere about the city is corrupting our public servants and our youth in a pernicious way." Well might one question what latter day publication is responsible for this statement which, it would appear evident, is the plaint of some wet urging the reasons for the modification of the Volstead Law. But no, the statement quoted is an extract from an edict issued by the burgomaster of the City of New Amsterdam, now New York, some 250 years ago. The edict spoke further of the fact that the common people and the city's servants are seriously debauched, and what is worse, the youth, seeing and following, are "drawn from the paths of virtue and into all sorts of irregularities." "Truly," the extract reads in conclusion, and with considerable justification, "the mark of the beast is always the same."

When is a coat of arms not a coat of arms? That, apparently, is a question to which British Columbia ought to be—according to the heraldic experts—giving a lot of time just now. Being fully occupied with its own problems in other directions, however, the Provincial Government seems likely to allow the crowned lion which is perched atop of the provincial arms to remain where it is, despite the fact that its presence there has just been proclaimed a major blunder in heraldry. A crowned lion, it seems, is the exclusive right, hereditarily, of the King of England, but notwithstanding this fact, somehow or other for years one has been incorporated as an integral part of the provincial arms. So far, it is understood, the King of England has himself raised no objections, but the College of Arms is greatly perturbed over the situation, and has gone to the length of designing a brand new emblem for the Province, removing the offending lion and substituting therefor a graceful wreath of spruce boughs. Really, it is a matter of wonder, with such an egregious blunder in its heraldic emblem, just how the Province has thriven so remarkably since its founding.

A Talk With Pio Baroja

He is sitting on a tall, straight chair. The chair appears to be standing high up on the stilts of its own reflection in the polished floor—one of those gleaming intellectual pools which stand in Spanish houses. There is old, blackened furniture about. There are old pictures. There is heavy, childish pottery. He is sitting in a tall, straight chair against a flaming background of red damask. The picture is absurdly wrong. Stupid, as he himself would say.

Then Pio Baroja, for it is he, explains it. This is his sister's house. Small wonder the short, fidgeting Basque looks out of place. He has an old boina on his head. It lies lightly on top of his head, like a blue pancake. He wears no tie. He wears an old black suit, and blue carpet slippers. Perhaps he has shaved. Perhaps he has not shaved. He has a pale face, pale eyes, pale hair—peculiarities to be observed in bakers before eleven in the morning. And this is before eleven in the morning, and—hear, ye aesthetes—Pio Baroja has been a baker!

His first simile comes, as it were, straight from the oven. With the scorn of the practical man, he says: "The stylized, the formula seekers, come to me and say, 'How is the novel going?' Or when I have finished my novel, 'What is it like?' Ridiculous. 'Ca,' I say, 'I don't know.' 'What?' they cry. 'You mean to tell me you don't know what your novel is like?' 'Naturally not,' I reply. 'It's like making a cake. You put flour and eggs and fruit, and you may go as far as cheese, although the result would be curious, and you mix them all up, but you don't know how it is all going to turn out.' 'But you should know,' they say. 'I've been a baker,' I say, 'you try and see.'"

Pio Baroja is the natural man. He is the man of Spain's renowned literary "generation of '98"—to which, with true Basque perverseness, he affirms he does not belong—who has bothered least about Art, Aesthetics, and the hundred and one other dangerous words with capital letters that play on the tongues of modern literary people.

Intellectual Spain of today takes itself immensely seriously. Like Antonio in "The Merchant," it would not smile, "though Nestor swear the joke be laughable." Baroja either laughs at this undue exaltation or says simply, "What does it matter to me? We all do as we see. I write my book in fragments. I have said I put too many characters in my novels, that I have no notions of grammar, or unity, or style, or plot."

"But what does it matter?" he continues. "It is natural for me to write as I do. I prefer to write naturally and badly, rather than unnaturally and well. Stories that are measured by style, plot, unity may be anything you please, but they cannot be true to facts as they are. A cookery book—a practical one, that is—is without dispute more important than Hamlet, Don Quixote and Werther. I regard literature as a game. I like to pick up a novel and start reading anywhere, and to end anywhere. Anything else is boring."

"But if you become a stylist and a dogmatist about literary forms and say there is a perfect form and a perfect style, and only one, instead of admitting there are as many styles and forms as men; and if you take all the chapters of your novel and round them off and perfect them, and then thread them all together, you may have a string of pearls, but you won't have a true picture. You think I'm an anarchist. I don't care. What does it matter?"

This is splendid. I think. Everyone says, "Pio Baroja? Oh, he'll be rude to you and even violent. A morose Basque. He will probably kick you down the stairs." I

believe this was to be taken quite metaphorically. Why, should a short, kindly, humorous man who has lived in the country, and been, among other things, a baker and a novelist, have the reputation of a bear?

A cat is crying at the door. Don Pio gets up and laughs and opens the door for the cat. He says: "My sister does not like the cat to be here. I don't mind all the cats in the world. For me cats are like men. The list of stupidities cats do and men do is tremendous. The war, now, was there anything more stupid than the war? All the generals making mistakes. All the kings and politicians making absurd speeches."

We have a long, abusive dialogue about the war. There are no reputations left. We steer round to the subject of his favorite character—the character who comes in all his books, the parentless youth of no education, blunt, hot-tempered, with no respect for society, with a love of adventure, an honest, thoughtless lout, alive with instinct.

"Yes," says Don Pio, lowering his voice a little and fidgeting with his pencil, "that is it. Of course. Yes. I suppose every writer, you know, puts more of himself into one character than into others. He describes the man he would have liked to have been. He describes the conditions he would have liked."

"I should have liked to have wandered aimlessly, adventuring at the time when Avraneta was intriguing in the chaotic Spain of 1835 and 1836. Theoretically, of course. In practice I could not stand it. I am too placid. I like peace. I went across the blindest part of a castle to Sigüenza the other day. The col was terrible. I was glad to hurry back to Madrid again."

"No. I take my revenge on mortal existence by living that part of myself in literature. There is no such thing as adventure nowadays. Look at Spain. As safe and as organized a country as there is in the world. Look at England, where the 'best people' don't admire Dickens. When I was in London I used to wander on the bridges and watch the shipping and the wharves. An English lady reproved me once and said 'it wasn't done.'"

"The United States is terrible. Everywhere you go there are typewriters, telephones and timed foods. How is adventure possible in a country so unmercifully organized and tabulated as that? Good for society, no doubt. But very bad for character, and worse still for novelists!"

He puts the cat out of the room again and says: "The South American republics are the only countries in the world with any possibilities. They are Spanish, and therefore are badly organized and badly governed. No one knows anything about those places. Even their geographical features are unknown. A poet friend of mine ruined his reputation by writing a poem in which he put all the lakes in the wrong countries. South Africa—the South Seas—China—"

So he talks on, wandering delightedly from country to country, criticizing, enjoying. Thus in his novels he goes on from place to place—just as he would like to do in real life. The ironical boina lies motionless like a blue pancake on his head. "I'm not an anarchist. I'm Pio Baroja," he says.

An anarchist? How can he be? I did not want to use that vulgar French word, "bourgeois," but after all—a denizen of the country, a baker, a writer, in Spain none is very lucrative. What else can one say? One can say he is a great Spanish novelist with a new book out every once in a while. And a kindly man as well, as he carries the cat across the room with, "I don't mind a bit. In fact, cats and men—"

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

DOVES OF peace and not bottles of champagne were used in naming the five new air lines—the City of London, the City of Pretoria, the City of Ottawa, the City of Melbourne and the City of New York—which are to be used in the Imperial Airways continental service. Lady Maude Heare, wife of the Minister for Air, in wishing the giant airplanes godspeed at the ceremony at Croydon Airdrome, pulled a cord which released the cloth covering the name of "The City of London," and instantly ten pigeons which had been concealed in the cockpit were released and flew away, as if to symbolize man's mastery of the air. Each machine is a twin-engined Handley-Page Napier, to seat fourteen passengers, in addition to the pilot and engineer, and is the result of six years' experimentation in the building of commercial aircraft.

Inheritance taxation, since its initiation in 1894, has taken no less than £852,000,000 out of the British moneyed classes—being as much as the entire national debt of Britain before the war. This fact emerged in a recent debate in the House of Commons on a Labor motion condemning inherited wealth. Despite this enormous burden, British fortunes are accumulating at increasing speed. During the last five years, the tax produced an average of £37,500,000 annually, the estimated amount for 1925-26 being £61,000,000. This is more than double the annual average for the entire taxation period of thirty-one years, which has been £27,500,000. Trade depression in Britain must therefore be regarded with reservations.

Although the official decision has been given that Waterloo Bridge must be rebuilt, grumbles about the scrapping of the old one and anathemas on those engineers who have advised that course continue. The Improvements Committee of the London County Council has delivered its report to that body, which demanded a new bridge with not more than five arches over the river and of a width to take six lines of traffic. It is determined that the new structure shall be in every way a worthy successor to the old, and worthy also of such adjacent masterpieces as St. Paul's Cathedral and Somerset House. The Royal Fine Art Commission (while deploring the removal of the existing bridge) will give all possible assistance toward procuring a satisfactory design. The Improvements Committee advised that designs should be accepted from British subjects only, but it is possible that this may be ruled out.

Student "rags" seem likely to join the long list of abandoned festivals in London. Of late there has been more and more popular disapproval of the form these celebrations of football games and other events has taken, but it remained for an all-night "rag" conducted by students of London University to bring about judicial interference. The students have been attempting to drum up sentiment in favor of securing the site offered in Bloomsbury for the university, a move in which they have great public support, but their methods of keeping up a din throughout the night caused them to fall foul of the police. The students who were arrested were let off on their promising to take no more part in such affairs, but the magistrate took the opportunity to say that henceforward the bench would co-operate fully with the police in making London a quieter place at night.

A total of £395,000 was raised on Armistice Day for Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal Fund, according to the final figures now available. Since its inception in 1921, Poppy Day's popularity has grown by leaps and bounds. The totals realized have been: 1921, £106,000; 1922, £204,000; 1923, £259,000; 1924, £350,000, and 1925, £395,000. More than 200 disabled soldiers are employed throughout the year making the poppies, approximately 26,000,000 having been sent out last November. An impressive part of the work of the fund is the small administrative cost, which comes to less than 5 per cent, including the cost of the poppies.

It is often said, and with some truth, that most of those who live and work in London know least about the

city. Every child learns about the Domesday Book and can answer the stereotyped questions about it, but how many of those children know later on in their lives where the Domesday Book may be seen. It is in the Public Record Office museum, which is housed in a fireproof building in Chancery Lane. The American tourist almost invariably searches out the old book, which is safely covered by a glass case. Every page has been photographed, and these can be bought by anyone who is searching for information which the Domesday Book holds. Many other books and documents of great interest are to be seen, such as the papers which tell of the Gunpowder Plot, of which echoes persist on each succeeding fifth of November, even in these modern times.

Savings of the week:
A working comradeship founded in common faith and made perfect by marriage; perhaps the most exquisite, certainly the most enduring, of all the varieties of happiness.—Mrs. Sidney Webb.

What surprised me most on our return to London, after the 13,000 miles motor drive from the Cape to Cairo, was that everything was going on just the same.—Mrs. Court Treat.

Australia is a country of golden opportunities, but not of feather beds.—Lord Burnham.

Citizenship has its duties as well as its rights.—Sir Austen Chamberlain.

No one in any station can be called educated who has not attained some measure of the will to serve.—Canon Alington.

Believe me—and I use my eyes—opportunities in my own line are greater than ever.—Sir Harry Lauder.

The second industrial revolution, consciously and soberly undertaken, does not mean Socialism, but means the successful alternative to Socialism.—J. L. Garvin.

Christian reunion cannot be obtained by compromise. The different churches cannot fit into each other like a jigsaw puzzle.—Dr. R. C. Gille.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Some of the Fruitage of Prohibition

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I live in the country, in a section in which, so far as I can judge, prohibition is not receiving much thought. We get a state paper that sounds the loud noise made by the wets. If I didn't have the MONITOR I would feel much discouraged.

When in a recent editorial in the MONITOR I read that it behooved the women of the Nation to get busy, I wondered if I could do anything. It came to me that perhaps some examples of how prohibition prohibits in my own locality might help. Out of many instances I append two:

There passes my door every week a dear little old-fashioned woman, one of those who still wear the tight waist and full skirts and a gingham apron. She takes her cream and eggs to town in fair weather or foul, riding in an open buggy. Sometimes I have felt sorry for her.

But one day her husband made us a short call. He seemed a very upright old gentleman. The subject of whisky came up, and this is what he said: "Well, I don't suppose you folks know, but most of my neighbors do, that I would not be so poor if I hadn't followed after whisky like I did. I thought when prohibition came in I would not live the year out. I was in a bad physical condition and couldn't eat. But, bless you! first thing I knew I could eat anything and I was feeling better than I had for years." And I knew the little woman was happier than she had been for years.

I know a man, a loving husband and a doting father, who was a gentleman by birth and instinct, but who became a helpless and hopeless drunkard. Since prohibition he has never touched liquor in any form. Who can measure the peace and comfort of the wife and mother in such a case?

A COUNTRY WOMAN.